

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD,

No. 1713.—VOL. LXI.

SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1872.

WITH EXTRA SUPPLEMENT SIXPENCE BY POST, 6d.



THE QUEEN AT THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S SHOW IN THE HOME PARK, WINDSOR: THE JUDGING OF THE HORSES.
SEE PAGE 18.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

What made the Generals select 30,000 as the greatest possible number of British effective soldiers that could be sent against them in ninety days we do not know ; but one set of figures were as good for the purpose as another, provided there was no discouragement to Irish chivalry. It may be amusing to our volunteers to know that the Hibernians were not concerned about that part of our defensive system. " We took no account of them," says General Cluseret ; " sons of trade, they are better at parade than at marching." Perhaps the gallant and aristocratic scorner of commerce never saw a picture in which this idea was illustrated by John Leech. " We are shopkeepers, Monsieur," says John Bull, showing a foreigner a line of stalwart volunteers, " and these are the boys that take care of the shop. *Comprenez ?*" However, he decided that men who represent solvency, and who have all to lose by disorder and revolution, would not dare to come out against his patriots, or that, if they did venture, they would be driven like

chaff before the worthless rabble that howled behind the green flag. It may be as well for any revolutionary friends at a distance or near to understand that though the Volunteer force is not all that it should be, or all that it means to be and will be, it would be found not the least dangerous and perhaps not the most merciful enemy of any horde of savage adventurers that might be flung upon the shores of these islands. The Canadian volunteers gave the Irish a few hints in this direction, and some years ago rebels nearer home had no very pleasant experience of the ways of Welsh volunteers. It is to be regretted, especially by Fenians and the like, that their friends and guides will not understand what is really meant by those who arm *pro aris et focis*. None strike so hard or so long.

But it was not General Cluseret's destiny to abide the shock of battle with any of our defenders. The leaders of Fenianism stole a great deal of the money raised for the campaign, and nearly all the rest was spent in drink. The drunkenness of the Irish patriots is a theme for Cluseret's bitter scorn and wrath. He came to London, and there were attempts to get an army together, the leaders of the secret societies of foreigners here repaid our hospitality, according to the General, by giving all aid and encouragement to the movement against the Government, and he adds that among members of the Reform League he found friends. We note this, but until his statements can be examined by those he accuses we make no further observations on so strange an allegation. He says that he had an interview with Mr. Bright, but that they did not talk about Ireland. But the end of all was that General Cluseret found that he could not get collect men enough to justify him to proceed to action, and he probably discovered that there was a very good chance of his being hanged if he pursued his plans in the interest of humanity. He bolted—*impedimentis relictis*—or, rather, having no impediments in the way of baggage, he boasts that he takes care to have none when he is likely to be obliged to make tracks. The Irish Republic was not organised, sundry Fenians got into prison, some are there still, and it was left for General Cluseret to make the frank revelation that the Irish enemies of England are fools or knaves, or both, and, in consideration of his turning Queen's evidence, we heartily recommend that he have a free pardon for having intended to deprive her Majesty of a part of her dominions.

We are now somewhat curious to see what will be the final impression left upon the minds of the French people by the new Convention between France and Germany, which was signed at Versailles on Saturday night. It was well known by all intelligent Frenchmen that negotiations were on foot for modifying, to some extent, the hard conditions of the Treaty of Peace, and rendering them more tolerable to the French nation. As is usual everywhere, and especially with our neighbours across the Channel, wherever there is ground for hope, and where no means exist of obtaining accurate knowledge, imagination plays a conspicuous part in the drama of public life, and writes down events to come not as they will be, but as it is wished they should be. An idea had got afloat, in consequence of the diplomatic correspondence and intercourse between Berlin and Versailles, that Prince Bismarck, under the influence of a fascination to which he has been commonly thought a stranger, had consented to release the hold which Germany obtained by her success in war upon France; that he had conceded in principle a substitution of financial for material guarantees for the payment of the war indemnity; and that at a much earlier period than was contemplated by the Treaty of Peace the sacred soil of France would be liberated from the tramp of foreign troops. The wish, no doubt, was father to the thought. So long as 50,000 German soldiers remain as a garrison within certain French Departments, to act the part of bailiff for the German Government, France cannot but feel herself deeply humiliated. The fact is a sufficient vexation in itself. It is also an expensive one; but, above all, it operates as a cancer upon the national vanity, and produces an anguish of spirit not easy to be borne.

The terms of the treaty are now known. The document has been read to the French Assembly. Its stipulations have appeared by this time in every French newspaper, and in a few days at furthest it will be manifest what view Frenchmen take of the change of position effected by the Convention. We shall be much surprised if the feeling exhibited by the people in general be not one of bitter disappointment. No doubt there is some relaxation of the hard terms under which the victim of her own restless ambition has writhed since the termination of the war; but the pleasant picture which imagination drew of the substitution of financial for material guarantees is anything but realised in the cold conditions of the treaty. There is to be a payment made by France of twenty millions sterling within the next two months; and, as an immediate sequel to that payment, the Germans will evacuate the two departments of Marne and Haute-Marne. Another instalment of twenty millions will be paid on March 1, 1873; but there will be no further liberation of territory until March 1, 1875, when the departments of the Meurthe and Meuse and the fortress of Belfort will be evacuated by the Germans, and France will once again be mistress of her own soil. The advantage to France, however, of the new arrangement lies chiefly in the extension of time within which she is

held to be bound to pay the war indemnity. Her creditor gives her another year, and after the payment in hard cash of twenty millions within two months, of twenty millions ten months hence, and of forty in 1875, he will withdraw the execution, and will probably accept financial guarantees for the last instalments of the indemnity.

The conditions insisted upon by Prince Bismarck, however, while they indicate (what will be acceptable enough to Europe) his determination to maintain a pacific policy, show also that he has not the slightest intention of relaxing his hold upon French territory until the greater portion of the indemnity has been paid down to him. The garrisons of Marne and Haute-Marne will be withdrawn, it is true, at an earlier period than had been anticipated, but it is not by any means certain that they will be withdrawn from France. They may be added to the garrisons in the remaining occupied departments, and there keep up the full strength of fifty thousand soldiers which Germany is at liberty to retain in France, and which, until the country is entirely evacuated, France is bound to pay as if she kept them for her own advantage. Moreover, the departments that are freed by the departure from them of German troops are not to be at liberty to introduce French troops beyond what may be necessary for the purpose of preserving public order.

It is impossible to witness without mingled admiration and sympathy the active effort and the national self-sacrifice which are being made by France to extricate herself from the consequences of that disastrous war into which she rushed with such infatuation. Whether or not the terrible penalties imposed upon her will do much towards destroying in her heart those strong impulsive tendencies to military glory which have so often misled her to the verge of ruin is a question on which no decided opinion can yet be pronounced. It is evident that Prince Bismarck still has faith in the virtue of stern discipline as the only corrector of evil purposes and habits so far as they affect the international conduct of France. We are not sure that he is right. Of late, however, there have been not a few incidents which encourage the suspicion that he may not be wrong. Few nations are taught by history the lessons they are not previously disposed to learn. Succeeding generations forget the sufferings which preceding generations have been obliged to bear. It will be long, we fear, before the French people cease to regard foreign politics as the only politics worth their attention, or before they have given up as an illusion the idea that France's mission in Europe is to establish her own supremacy therein. Still, we do not despair. No one can foresee what effect the next few years will have upon the national disposition, if only peace can be preserved. Possibly, the very hardships through which the nation is passing, and must continue to pass for some years to come, will force her to look for distinction in some other way than that of ordering the affairs of the surrounding peoples. She may place herself at the head of science or art, or even of commerce. She may be foremost in promoting the moral progress of humanity. She is made for pre-eminence. She has all the instincts which prompt her to the gratification of her passion for it. She will continue, no doubt, to exhibit in action what she is in character. But it is not impossible that she may learn the secret of gratifying her own desires in ways and for ends which will benefit rather than damage the well-being of mankind.

THE COURT.

The Queen, with the junior members of the Royal family, continues at Windsor Castle.

On Thursday week her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, proceeded on a visit to Claremont, where the Queen and their Royal Highnesses sojourned until Saturday evening. The journey to and from Claremont was performed by road.

On Sunday the Queen, the Duke of Edinburgh, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service in the private chapel of Windsor Castle. The Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple, officiated. The Duke of Edinburgh partook of luncheon with her Majesty and afterwards returned to London.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, came to London and visited the Prince Consort National Memorial, previously to its being opened to the public. Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne, and the Duke of Edinburgh met her Majesty at the Memorial. The Queen was received by Major-General Sir T. M. Biddulph and Viscount Torrington. The Right Hon. A. S. Ayrton was also present. Mr. G. Gilbert Scott, the architect, Mr. John Kelk, the contractor, and the following artists who have been engaged upon the structure were presented to the Queen:—Messrs. J. H. Foley, W. Theed, J. Bell, H. Weekes, T. Thornycroft, J. Lawlor, W. C. Marshall, H. H. Armistead, J. B. Philip, F. A. Skidmore, Clayton Bell, and Brindley. Her Majesty inspected the Memorial, and expressed her great satisfaction at and entire approval of the manner in which this great work has been executed, and afterwards returned to Windsor. The Queen has intimated her intention of conferring the dignity of knighthood upon Mr. G. Gilbert Scott.

The Queen visited Aldershot yesterday (Friday).

Her Majesty, accompanied by the members of the Royal family at Windsor, has walked and driven out daily.

The Queen's dinner parties during the week have included Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Prince Leopold, the Duchess of Cambridge, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke and Duchess of Athole, the Marquis of Huntly, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and Countess Spencer, the Right Hon. Chichester Fortescue and Countess Frances Waldegrave, Viscountess Clifden, Major-General Sir T. M. Biddulph and the Hon. Lady Biddulph, the Dean of Windsor and the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley, and the Rev. Dr. Vaughan.

The Duchess of Roxburghe has arrived at the castle on a visit to her Majesty.

The Hon. Flora Macdonald and the Hon. Caroline Cavendish have arrived at the castle as Maids of Honour in Waiting upon her Majesty. Lord Charles Fitzroy and Colonel H. Ponsonby have succeeded Colonel Du Plat and the Earl of Mount Charles as Equerries in Waiting to the Queen.

In accordance with the latest arrangements, the Court will leave Windsor Castle next week for Osborne House.

Prince Leopold was present at the garden-party given by the Prince and Princess of Wales, on Tuesday, at Chiswick.

STATE BALL.

By command of the Queen, a state ball was given on Wednesday, at Buckingham Palace, to which a party of 1900 was invited. The Prince and Princess of Wales, attended by their suite and escorted by a detachment of the 1st Life Guards, arrived at the palace at a quarter past ten o'clock from Marlborough House. The Duke of Edinburgh, Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne, Prince Arthur, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Duke and Duchess of Teck, were present at the ball. The Yeomen of the Guard were on duty, and a guard of honour of the Scots Fusilier Guards was in attendance. The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by the members of the Royal family, conducted by the Lord Chamberlain and attended by the ladies and gentlemen in waiting, entered the saloon at half-past ten o'clock, when dancing commenced. The Princess of Wales wore a dress of pale-blue poul de soie, with a tulle skirt and a tunic of blue satin, the dress ornamented with garlands of variously-tinted geraniums. Head-dress, a wreath of geraniums, with diamond sprays. Ornaments, pearls and diamonds. Orders, Victoria and Albert and the Danish order. Mr. Smyth's quadrille band, selected from the orchestral band of the Royal Artillery, was in attendance.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, with their youthful family, continue at Marlborough House.

The Prince and Princess, after attending the marriage of Prince Lichtenstein and Miss Fox, and being present at the déjeuner and garden-party at Holland House, on Thursday week, went to the St. James's Theatre in the evening. On the following day the Prince was present at a cricket-match played at Prince's Ground by the past and present officers of the Household Brigade. In the evening the Prince and Princess went to the London International Exhibition to visit some of the galleries and to witness the lighting up of the building. The Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, and the Burmese Ambassadors accompanied their Royal Highnesses upon their tour of inspection. About 3000 persons were present at the soirée. On Saturday last the Prince and Princess dined with the Premier and Mrs. Gladstone at their residence, Carlton House-terrace. On Sunday their Royal Highnesses attended Divine service in the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The Rev. the Sub-Dean and the Rev. Thomas Helmore officiated. On Monday the Duke of Edinburgh and the Duchess of Teck visited the Prince and Princess at Marlborough House. The Prince was inaugurated Commander of the Encampment of Faith and Fidelity, at Freemasons' Hall. His Royal Highness, having been re-elected Master of the Royal Alpha Lodge, was installed at Willis's Rooms. In the evening the Prince and Princess dined with the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, at Stafford House. On Tuesday their Royal Highnesses gave a garden-party at Chiswick, to which a party of nearly 1000 was invited. On Wednesday the Prince and Princess visited the bazaar, held in the Riding School at Knightsbridge Barracks, in aid of the funds of the Convalescent Hospital at Blackrock. In the evening their Royal Highnesses were present at the state ball. On Thursday the Prince and Princess gave a concert at Marlborough House. The Princess has taken her customary daily drives.

The Prince and Princess of Wales will have a garden-party at Chiswick on Tuesday next; and a dance at Marlborough House on the 17th inst.

Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne, accompanied by the Marquis of Lorne, opened the North-Eastern Hospital for Children, at Hackney, yesterday (Friday) week. Her Royal Highness afterwards received purses from a number of children in aid of the funds of the charity.

Princess Christian has become the patroness of the Crèche at Ratcliffe, established by Mrs. Marie Hilton.

The Duke of Edinburgh presided, on Wednesday, at Clarence House, over a meeting of the General Purposes Committee of the International Exhibition. Prince Christian was present. The Duke will distribute the prizes gained in the competitions of the national music meeting at the Crystal Palace to-day (Saturday).

The Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Arthur, and Prince Christian have become life members of the National Rifle Association.

The Prince and Princess de Metternich have left the Clarendon Hotel for Germany.

Entertainments have been given during the week by the Archbishop of Canterbury and Mrs. Tait, the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, the Duke of Devonshire, the Duchess of Northumberland, the Duchess of Buccleuch, the Duchess of Cleveland, the Marquis and Marchioness of Westminster, the Marquis and Marchioness of Bath, the Marchioness of Lansdowne, the Countess of Airlie, Countess Dudley, the Countess of Stradbroke, the Countess of Newburgh, the Countess of Caithness, the Earl and Countess of Ellesmere, the Countess of Leven and Melville, the Earl and Countess of Derby, the Earl and Countess of Sandwich, Countess Dowager Cowper, Mr. Brandling and the Countess of Jersey, Count and Countess Gurovski de Wezele, Viscountess Doneraile, Lady Molesworth, Lady Dashwood, Lord and Lady Sandhurst, Lord and Lady Egerton of Tatton, Lady Headley, Lady Goldsmid, Lady Clifford, Field-Marshal Sir William and Lady Gomm, Sir John and Lady Sebright, Colonel and the Hon. Mrs. Dudley Carlton, M. and Madame Van de Weyer, the Premier and Mrs. Gladstone, and Mrs. Jackson.

Several thousands of persons met in Paradise-square, Sheffield, on Monday night, under the presidency of the Mayor, and passed resolutions against further restricting the hours during which public-houses may be opened, and also against any distinction being made between London and the provinces.

A magnificent edifice, erected at Newcastle-on-Tyne to the memory of Nicholas Wood, at a cost of £20,000, by the coal trade and mechanical engineers of the north of England, was inaugurated on Tuesday, in the presence of a considerable gathering of engineers and shipowners of Scotland, and the coalowners of South Lancashire and Cheshire. The building is very elaborate and magnificently furnished. The chair was occupied by the Mayor of Newcastle and subsequently by Professor Rankine, of Glasgow. A lifelike marble statue of Nicholas Wood was unveiled amid great enthusiasm. The company afterwards visited Durham, and were magnificently entertained by the Dean and the University authorities.



THE BICENTENARY RUSSIAN FESTIVAL OF PETER THE GREAT AT ST. PETERSBURG: PROCESSION LEAVING THE ISAAC CHURCH.
SEE PAGE 18.



WEDDING FESTIVITIES AT HOLLAND HOUSE: BREAKFAST IN THE GARDEN.
SEE PAGE 18.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Paris, Thursday, July 4.

The Franco German negotiations are concluded, and the treaty for hastening the payment of the war indemnity and the evacuation of the occupied departments has been signed by the respective Plenipotentiaries, and merely awaits the ratification of the German Parliament and the French National Assembly to be carried into effect.

M. de Rémusat, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, submitted the treaty, last Monday afternoon, to the National Assembly, just upon the close of one of the most exciting of the many stormy incidents which have marked its sojourn at Versailles. The sitting had been set apart for the debate upon the tax on business transactions, which furnished M. Gaslonde, a rather prolix speaker, with the opportunity of making a vigorous onslaught against the tax on raw materials, to which M. Thiers replied with equal force, maintaining that it would yield forty-two millions of francs to the Treasury immediately, and eighteen millions additional after the expiration of the English and Belgian commercial treaties. M. Rouher angrily interposed that this was not correct, and demanded that the Government should print the documents on which it based these representations. The Right listened calmly enough to his observations, evidently glad at M. Thiers's rebuff; but the Left refused to allow the speaker to add another word, and general uproar prevailed until he quitted the tribune, where he was replaced by M. Thiers, who, putting the financial question aside, proceeded, amidst repeated applause, energetically to denounce the policy of the Empire, in the course of which he violently apostrophised M. Rouher.

The timely interposition of M. de Rémusat with the draught of the Franco-German treaty created a slight diversion; but upon his commencing to read the preamble of the convention a member of the Extreme Left exclaimed, "Listen to that, M. Rouher," to which the Bonapartists retorted a few minutes later, when the terms for the evacuation of the territory were alluded to, by a shout of "Listen to that, M. Jules Favre;" whereupon the ex-Minister for Foreign Affairs rose from his seat and violently gesticulated at the interruptors, who were content to drown the sound of his voice. The reading of the convention with Germany being resumed, it transpired that the payment of the last milliard was postponed until March 1, 1875, the French Government having the option of anticipating the payments. Of the two remaining milliards the first half milliard becomes due two months after the ratification of the convention, and upon its payment the German troops are to evacuate the departments of the Marne and the Haute-Marne. The second half milliard is to be paid by Feb. 1 next year, and fifteen days after the remittance of the second milliard the Ardennes and the Vosges are to be evacuated, the departments of the Meuse, the Meurthe-and-Moselle, and the arrondissement of Belfort being occupied until the payment of the third and last milliard, unless France should provide suitable financial guarantees for its liquidation, in which case the occupation will entirely cease when the second milliard is paid.

One article of the treaty excites general discontent—namely, that which maintains the full strength of the German corps of occupation—50,000 men—until the whole indemnity is discharged. At the present moment six departments have the charge of supporting this army; but during the last year of occupation, pending the payment of the third milliard, two departments, those of the Meuse and the Meurthe-and-Moselle, and the arrondissement of Belfort will have to support the same number of men. It has been reported that the German Government would have yielded upon this clause had not General Manteuffel insisted upon its necessity.

The last few debates in the National Assembly show that a great change has taken place in the financial opinions of the majority, for, with the exception of a small band—the Extreme Right, the entire Monarchical party has pronounced in favour of Free Trade. Some seven or eight millions sterling are wanted to balance the Budget, to find which the majority is prepared to vote any tax that can be raised except that upon raw material, which the Government are supporting, backed by the various fractions of the Left. On Thursday the Government met with a first defeat. The first clause of a bill placing a tax of 2 per cent on all mortgages upon land or houses, payable by the creditor, was voted by a majority of 224 against 302. Scarcely had it been voted than M. Thiers expressed regret at not having opposed the bill, and calling attention to the small majority by which the tax had been affirmed, asked the Chamber to reconsider the measure, adding that if the debate were adjourned until the morrow he would speak fully on the subject. On the following day, however, Count Jaubert protested against M. Thiers violating the regulations in reopening the discussion, to which the President of the Republic replied that, to save further trouble, he would relinquish his intention of speaking, and the complete bill was thereupon adopted by a considerable majority.

The discussion upon the tax on stocks and shares, discountenanced by the Government, was unusually interesting, and ended in another triumph of the Free Trade party. M. Magne, formerly Minister of Finance under the Empire, made a business-like and brilliant speech in favour of the project, rapidly but exhaustively reviewing all the different taxes proposed, hinting very broadly that the last thing to be taxed was the industry of the country in the shape of raw material, and showing how of the seven millions sterling required to balance the Budget nearly one million could be obtained by taxing shares, bonds, and the like, at the rate of 3 per cent. M. Pouyer-Quertier moved an additional clause, proposing to add the funds of foreign States to the list of foreign securities subject to the new tax; but this was opposed by MM. Deseilligny, Goulard, Bocher, and Rouher, the latter of whom was attentively listened to by the Chamber, and spoke very clearly and logically, arguing against exposing France to dangerous reprisals on the eve of the issue of the new loan. The bill was ultimately voted by the Assembly, in accordance with the views of M. Magne.

The doubled-faced rôle which the *Journal des Débats* played in the recent interview of the members of the Right with the President of the Republic has terminated disadvantageously to that journal, three leading writers (M. St. Marc Girardin, M. A. Leo, and M. Eugène Dufeuille) having seceded, leaving M. John Lemoine and M. Louis Ratisbonne alone in the management of the paper. The seceding writers have offered their pens to the *Courrier de France*, a youthful organ of the Duke de Broglie, which has naturally received them with open arms. M. de Broglie has recently published in the *Courrier* a long letter in defence of the Monarchical party, in which none of the Republican fractions of the Chamber are spared. It is altogether a masterly production, and concludes with the opinion that the last and supreme hope of the country of internal peace, as well as of national independence, resides in the adoption of a Conservative policy by the Government, without which there can be only shame and ruin, anarchy,

bankruptcy, and an indefinite prolongation or renewal of the conquest.

Gaston Dacosta, the well-known secretary of the notorious Prefet of Police under the Commune, Raoul Rigault, has been condemned to death by the third Council of War. He was accused, among other things, of having been privy to the assassination of the hostages at La Roquette.

SPAIN.

The Cortes was dissolved on Saturday last. The elections are to take place on Aug. 24, and the new Cortes will meet on Sept. 15.

Madrid telegrams state that the Carlist movement in the northern provinces is totally disorganised. A band endeavoured to enter the town of Reus, but the movement was repulsed and one of the insurgent leaders taken prisoner.

A report has reached Madrid of the landing of a filibustering expedition in the island of Cuba, under the command of Colonel Ryan; but the authorities have, they say, no official information, and profess to disbelieve it.

SWITZERLAND.

Mr. Friedrich, of Geneva, has been elected president by the National Council, and the States Council has elected for its president Mr. Kappeler, of Frauenfeld.

HOLLAND.

The new Ministry has been formed. M. Devries is Premier. Other appointments have been made as follow:—M. Geertsema, Minister of Justice; M. Mirandolle, Minister of Home; M. Weitzell, Minister of War; M. Gerike (late Minister of Marine), Minister of Foreign Affairs. The Minister of Finance has not been appointed. It is believed that M. Vanbosse or Professor Groningue will take the portfolio.

DENMARK.

The Grand Duchess of Russia (Princess Dagmar of Denmark) arrived at Copenhagen on Monday afternoon, with her two sons, Nicolaos and George. They were received with enthusiastic cheering.

M. Krieger, the Minister of Justice, has assumed the portfolio of Minister of Finance, and State Councillor Klein succeeds him at the Ministry of Justice.

AMERICA.

The Virginia Conservative and the Ohio Democratic Conventions have indorsed the nomination of Mr. Greeley.

The trial of Stokes, who assassinated James Fisk, jun., on the stairs of the Grand Central Hotel, in New York, in January last, is proceeding.

Intense heat prevails throughout the United States. Fifty deaths from sunstroke occurred in New York on Monday, seventy-five on Tuesday, and forty-five on Wednesday.

A cable telegram reports the total loss of the ship Volunteer at Jamaica.

The text of the extradition treaty between Great Britain and Germany appeared in yesterday week's *Gazette*.

The first number of a medical journal in Turkish has been published at Constantinople. Several medical works have also been published there in the Turkish language.

The death of Prince Borgia having left the office of Grand Master in the Order of Malta vacant, the Chapter has selected the Chevalier Cherchi de Santa Torre to fill the vacant post.

Intelligence from Japan describes the opening of the new railway from Yokohama to Sinagawa. A speed of thirty miles an hour was attained, and all passed off satisfactorily.

Dr. Chapman, an Englishman, who was employed as principal chemist in the mines of the Hartz, and three of his assistants, were killed by an explosion in a laboratory at Rübeland, in the Hartz, on the 23rd ult.

The *Daily News*' special correspondent at Moscow gives an account of the final celebration there of the bicentenary of Peter the Great, on the 23rd ult. The day was kept as a popular holiday, and various sports and pastimes were provided for the amusement of the people. His Majesty the Emperor, who was present was received with much enthusiasm.

A Calcutta telegram states that on Saturday last a destructive hurricane passed over the Bay of Bengal. The Liverpool vessel Omaha was wrecked on the Sandheads, and seven of her crew were lost. Other vessels were disabled in the storm; and considerable damage was done on land. The Cape of Good Hope mail also brings news of a hurricane which raged on the South African coast on May 26. Six large vessels, with valuable cargoes, were lost.

The Geneva tribunal met yesterday week and recorded its decision with respect to the indirect claims, as given in our report of the Parliamentary proceedings last week. Count Solopis, the president, congratulated his colleagues upon the wisdom and perseverance they had displayed during the deliberations. The next sitting of the Court is to be held on the 15th inst., in order to allow time for the British argument to be printed.

The President of the United States has awarded a chronometer to Captain John Brown, of the British ship Tantallon Castle, of London, in acknowledgment of services rendered by him to the master and crew of the American barque May Stetson, of New York, whom he rescued from the wreck of that vessel on Dec. 5, 1871, and conveyed in safety to that port.—The Board of Trade has awarded a gold watch to Captain G. W. Otis, master of the American ship Ida Lilly, of Richmond, in acknowledgment of the services rendered by him to the master and crew of the barque Metz, of Belfast, whom he rescued from their sinking vessel on March 30.—The King of the Netherlands has awarded a silver medal and diploma to Mr. H. Lawson, Master of the steam-vessel Mary, of Montrose, for saving the crew of the Netherlands vessel Daniel, which foundered near Gibraltar.

There is much activity upon Wimbledon-common, where many of the competing corps have taken up their positions in readiness for the National Volunteer Prize Meeting, which begins on Monday next. It was resolved on Wednesday that a review of the metropolitan volunteer force should be held at Wimbledon on Saturday, July 20.

Yesterday week a youth named John Thompson, while out with a fishing-boat in the Solway Frith, stepped out of the vessel on to a sandbank to facilitate the casting or drawing of the net, when he was swallowed up in a quicksand. His disappearance was so rapid that his companions were unable to aid him, and the body has not been recovered.

Rochester Castle gardens were opened to the public, on Wednesday afternoon, by the Mayor, Mr. William Woodhams, in the presence of a large company. The gardens have been taken on lease by the Corporation from Lord Jersey. A public subscription has been raised for laying out the gardens, which have already cost more than £2000. There was afterwards an entertainment at the New Corn Exchange, attended by a large number. The Mayor presided.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Lord Selsey's library, which has recently been sold by auction, realised £4757.

The Bishop of London, on Monday, opened the new wards of the Hospital for Hip Diseases in Childhood, Queen-square.

The jewels of the late Marquis of Hastings, with some others, the property of a lady of rank, were sold, yesterday week, for £8250.

The Archbishop of Canterbury distributed, on Thursday week, the college prizes and medals to students of the medical and surgical college in connection with St. Thomas's Hospital.

The Bethnal-green Museum was last week visited by 50,883 persons. During the same time the number of visitors to the South Kensington Museum was 16,975.

Major Bolton has reported to the Board of Trade that the cause of the short supply of water at Bermondsey is a deficiency of reservoirs for storage. This is about to be remedied.

The anniversary of the Infant Orphan Asylum, Wanstead, was celebrated, on Thursday week, at the asylum. The chairman of the day was Viscount Mahon, M.P.

Last Saturday evening the annual dinner of the Commercial Travellers' Benevolent Institution took place at St. James's Hall—the Lord Mayor presiding. The donations announced during the evening amounted to about £500.

Last Saturday evening the President and Council of the Royal College of Physicians gave a conversazione to a most distinguished circle, chiefly connected with the medical profession, at the college, in Trafalgar-square.

Preliminary sittings of the International Prisons Congress having been held, the congress met, on Wednesday evening, in the hall of the Middle Temple, when the Earl of Carnarvon delivered the opening address. The business of the sessions began on Thursday, continuing daily until the 13th.

Last Saturday the half-yearly meeting for the distribution of prizes to the successful competitors at the schools of the British Orphan Asylum took place in the hall of the institution, Mackenzie Park, Slough. The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol presided.

A little home for convalescents, in connection with the Victoria Hospital for Sick Children, was opened, last Saturday afternoon, at 6, Albion Villas, Sydenham Park. The establishment of the home is mainly owing to the exertions of Miss Elwes, of Claremont House, Sydenham Park.

Last week the total number of paupers in the metropolitan district was 104,999, of whom 31,890 were in work-houses, and 73,109 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding week in the year 1871, this was a decrease of 18,889. The total number of vagrants relieved was 639.

On Wednesday the Court of Exchequer had before it a claim made by a young man against the Great Western Railway Company for injuries received upon that line in December last. The jury gave him £3000. In the Secondaries' Court, £1500 was given as compensation for an accident which took place on the London and North-Western Railway on Nov. 24.

A fly-proprietor at Twickenham, having a warrant of distress served upon him, adopted the original method of presenting the brokers with a hive of bees, and requesting them to make an inventory of that article of property. The officers were severely stung, and the offender was fined 40s. and costs, with the option of one month's imprisonment.

Yesterday week the annual Caledonian fancy-dress ball, under the patronage of her Majesty, took place at Willis's Rooms, and nearly 700 persons, not including those who had purchased tickets, were present at the gathering. The surplus funds arising from the ball are devoted to benefit the Royal Caledonian Asylum and the Royal Scottish Hospital.

No change has taken place in the aspect of the builders' strike and lock-out. A statement was published on Wednesday to the effect that eighty-five firms had entirely locked out, twenty-one had partly locked out, and fifty-five were under engagements to reduce the men in their employ to the lowest possible number. Upwards of 13,000 men are either on strike or locked out.

Familiar as the Worship-street magistrate might be expected to be with the "vulgar tongue," he was fairly puzzled by a witness who saw a man steal some bread and butter from a coffee-stall, and addressed him with the words, "Cheese that, nipper." On being requested to translate it into English he explained that "cheese it" meant "leave it alone," and "nipper" was an expressive synonym for a sharp chap.

The sixty-sixth anniversary of the incorporation of the Licensed Victuallers' School was celebrated, on Wednesday, at the Crystal Palace by a dinner, a statement of the position and necessities of the school, a review of the children, and a dance. Mr. Wardle, of the firm of Messrs. Salt and Co., of Burton-on-Trent, presided, and the trade, the chief supporters of the charity, was well represented. The result was that £2700 was raised, £1245 of which was contributed by the chairman and the other members of the firm to which he belongs.

In the metropolis 2147 births and 1070 deaths were registered last week; the former having been 94, and the latter 345, below the average. So low a death rate has not prevailed in London since the beginning of 1865. Forty-three persons died from smallpox, 33 from measles, 11 from scarlet fever, 44 from whooping-cough, 20 from different forms of fever (of which 2 were certified as typhus, 14 as enteric or typhoid, and 4 as simple continued fever), and 37 from diarrhoea. Diseases of the respiratory organs caused 292 deaths.

The yawl-match of the New Thames Yacht Club was sailed, on Monday, from Gravesend round the Mouse light and back. There were only three competitors, and the first prize was won by the Druid, which belongs to Mr. T. Groves, jun.—The race open to yachts belonging to any recognised yacht club, in cruising trim, for a fifty-guinea prize, presented by Mr. James Ashbury, commodore of the Royal London Yacht Club, was sailed on Tuesday from Erith, round the Nore Light, and back to Rosherville. A fine race took place, which ended in the victory of the Eva, which was the winner by time.

Yesterday the seventh annual flower show of the Society for Promoting Window Gardening among the Working Classes in the united parishes of St. Margaret and St. John, Westminster, was held in the College-green, Dean's-yard, by permission of the Dean, who is president of the society. The plants, which consisted principally of fuchsias and geraniums, were exhibited and arranged in a tent, and presented an agreeable appearance. The prizes were awarded by an umpire from the Horticultural Society, and were distributed by the Earl of Shaftesbury, who at the end of the process addressed a few words to the audience, in which he strongly approved of encouraging the practice of cultivating window flowers by the working classes as calculated to have a humanising effect. Dean Stanley and Lady Augusta Stanley were present.

Archæology of the Month.

Upon the east side of Chancery-lane, between Cursitor-street and Bream's-buildings, has just been made a clearance of some old houses which have a curious history. These houses lay back from the street line, having low shops before them, and were said to have been originally part of the palace of the Bishops of Winchester. In this building Cromwell is said to have signed the warrant for the decapitation of Charles I., after which it was called the "House of Blood," then commonly known by the name of "the Red House," and was, even in our time, painted red. Some of the apartments were spacious, but it was difficult to pronounce them genuine remains of the ancient palace. Its site is more directly traced to "Chichester Rents," opposite, or houses built in a garden once belonging to John Heberton, and granted to the Bishop of Chichester by Henry III., who excepted it out of the charter of the *Domus Conversorum*; though, some twenty years ago, the Bishops still exercised ownership over Symond's Inn, which was believed to be the only portion they possessed in this part of their primitive domain.

We are happy to learn that the contributions received towards the fund for the restoration of Warwick Castle amount to upwards of £9000, which the committee propose to hand to Lord Warwick.

At Crewkerne, Somerset, a workman recently engaged in digging sand on the Combe St. Reigne Farm struck upon a Roman urn containing bones and a large number of copper coins in a remarkable state of preservation, many of them of the reign of the Emperor Constantinus. On the reverse is a temple with the symbol of the sun at the top, the word "votis" between the pillars, and at the foot are the capitals "P. L. O. N."

The Oxford Architectural and Historical Society and their friends have inspected the reredos recently discovered in the chapel of All Souls' College, which is now undergoing restoration. They were received by Professor Burrows, who read a paper on the history of the chapel; and Mr. James Parker next addressed them. The visitors then inspected the paintings recently discovered in the roof of the chapel and the library of the college.

The third Architectural Association excursion will be devoted to Northamptonshire, commencing on Monday, Aug. 19, visiting the four churches at Stamford, Lincolnshire, and St. Leonard's, close by; Tickencote, Ryhall, the two Castertons, and Ketton, in the county of Rutland; in Northants, Barnack, Oundle, Cotterstock, Tansor, Fotheringhay, Warrington, and Polebrook; between Oundle and Wellingborough, the two Aldwinkles, Shrapston, Islip, Denford, Woodford, Ringstead, Raunds, Stanwick; from Wellingborough, Finedon, Irthlingborough, Higham Ferrers, and Rushden. Then the church at Kingsthorpe; and the churches, the Eleanor cross, the St. John's Hospital, Northampton. From the time of coming up the river Nene at Fotheringhay, in the north-east of the county, these churches are rarely a couple of miles distant from its course, which is thus to be practically followed all the way to Northampton; where the final dinner of the association will take place, on Saturday, Aug. 24.

The report of the Sepulchral Monuments Committee of the Society of Antiquaries has been presented by Government to Parliament, and may be purchased for sevenpence-halfpenny! presenting fifty-seven closely-printed pages. This report has been compiled by a committee of the Council; and 531 monuments are tabulated in this return, with the dates of the deaths of the persons; and the counties and churches which contain the memorials, descriptions of the tombs, &c.

Dr. Gustav Oppert, of the Royal Library, Windsor Castle, has read to the Society of Antiquaries a paper of great historic interest on "The Origin of the Christian Era." Dr. Oppert shows that the only person who has entered into the subject scientifically was the great astronomer Kepler. From the investigations he has made, Dr. Oppert proves that all the eras of the birth of Christ started originally from the day of the Resurrection. But the authors of these eras are not all agreed as to that day, nor are they more unanimous as to the number of years Christ lived on the earth. Hence, when they counted back to find the year one, they did not all arrive at the same conclusion. In fact, we find some Christian eras which begin twenty-two years before, and others as much as 191 years after the era which is now in general use. Even at the present time the era used by the Ethiopians and Abyssinians differs eight years from that of other nations. In all the attempts that have been made to settle the Christian era it seems quite evident that there has been no historic or scientific research, and hence very much confusion has arisen which might have been avoided.

Mr. F. Ouvry has exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries a flint implement picked up by himself, last winter, on the Libyan hills above Thebes. In some remarks on this subject by Mr. J. Evans it was observed that there could be little doubt that it belonged to the Neolithic period, though entirely unpolished. Polished stone hatchets, it was added, were of rare occurrence in Egypt. Mr. C. D. Fortnum also exhibited at the above meeting, and read a paper "On some Antique Gold and other Finger Rings found at Palæstrina." Among the subjects represented on these rings, which belonged to the second or third century, were the following:—Hercules and the Nemean lion; Lycurgus, King of Thrace, killing his child; Hercules carrying back Alceste; Castor holding a rearing horse; Hercules reposing; the robber king, Sinis Pityokampes; and Nemesis.

The fine intrenchment popularly known as "Caesar's Camp," on Warren Farm, at the south-east corner of Wimbledon, immediately facing Combe Wood, on the rise of Kingston Hill, bids fair to be lost, with its circular grove of young oak-trees; for, says Mr. A. Hall, in the *Builder*, "the whole area has been let, on building lease, for ninety-nine years, and is now being staked off in allotments."

Mr. Greaves has read to the Archæological Institute "Remarks upon a Runic comb, jet and glass beads, arrow-heads, and other objects of flint, lately found near Whitby," which were exhibited by him. The inscription on the comb had been deciphered by Dr. Haigh, and was of the seventh century. It had perhaps belonged to Ethelburga, the wife of Edwin, the first Christian King of Northumberland, to whom Pope Boniface sent a silver mirror and a gilt ivory comb. The secretary read "Notes on Urns, found in a Barrow at Dewlish, Dorsetshire," by Dr. Thurnam, who exhibited photographs of the urns. One of these was a globular urn of unusual type, and having small knobs at intervals, which were pierced, as if for the insertion of a cord or thong. Mr. Kear sent photographs of keys of the thirteenth century, which had been found in the river Arno at Pisa, and which were thought to have belonged to the Torre del Fame, in which the tragedy of Ugolino was enacted, and which Dante has immortalised. Upon this subject Mr. Fortnum sent some notes relating to a bas-relief in terra-cotta, which had been attributed to Michael Angelo, and which represented a scene in that tragedy. Mr. Fortnum exhibited a photograph of the bas-reliefs, and considered it to be by Pierino da Vinci, the nephew of the great Leonardo.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Mdlle. Albani has again proved her title to the encomiums previously passed on her by her performance on Thursday week—for the first time here—as the heroine in Donizetti's "Linda di Chamouni." The character of Linda is the fifth in which this artist has now been heard in London; and it exemplified, in at least an equal degree with her other representations, that fresh quality of voice, refined style, and general charm of manner which were at once discernible on her first appearance here as Lucia in April last, and have established her position as a highly cultivated artist. The cavatina of Linda, "O luce di quest' anima," was given with great brilliancy, and produced a marked impression, as did other portions of Mdlle. Albani's performance. Mdlle. Scalchi, as Pierotto, sang with much effect, and Signor Graziani, as Antonio, gave force to the pathetic passages; Signor Ciampi was droll as the Marquis, Signor Bagagiolo impressive as the Prefect, and Signor Nicolini earnest as Carlo.

On Monday Madame Adelina Patti appeared (for the first and only time this season) as Amina in "La Sonnambula;" on Tuesday "Le Nozzi di Figaro" was given; and on Wednesday a combined entertainment, for the benefit of Madame Pauline Lucca. On Thursday Madame Parepa-Rosa was to appear as Norma; for Friday the last performance this season of "Il Barbiere" was promised (with Madame Patti as Rosina); and to-night (Saturday) "Linda di Chamouni" is to be given, with Mdlle. Albani again as the heroine. "Il Guarany," the new opera by Signor Gomez, is announced for next Thursday.

"Il Guarany," the new opera by Signor Gomez, is announced for next Thursday.

The last Floral Hall Concert of the season took place on Saturday, and again included performances by the principal artists of the Royal Italian Opera.

HER MAJESTY'S OPERA.

Cherubini's charming and masterly "Les Deux Journées"—recently brought out here as "Le Due Giornate," and noticed by us last week—has not yet been repeated. It is to be hoped that so fine a work will not share the fate of other classical revivals made under Mr. Mapleson's management, and be shelved almost as soon as produced on account of the want of public interest in it.

Since the event just referred to, repetition performances have prevailed at Mr. Mapleson's establishment, and among the most attractive of these have been Mdlle. Christine Nilsson's well-known representations as Margherita in "Faust" and Lady Henrietta in "Martha," the latter for the first time this season. In the vivacious comedy of this opera and the lively spirit of its music, Mdlle. Nilsson displayed the same characteristics as heretofore, and was received with similar applause, especially in the spinning quartet and the romance "Qui sola vergin" (the interpolated "Last Rose of Summer"), both of which were encored, as usual. As Lionello, Signor Campanini added another to the four characters in which he had previously appeared here, and again proved that his best style is in pure, unaffected cantabile. This was manifested with great success in the romance "M'appari" (encored) and the solo "Ah! che a voi." Madame Trebelli-Bettini's fine voice and style were of great value in the music of Nancy; Signor Agnesi was a good representative of the stalwart farmer Plumket (his song in praise of porter encored), and Signor Borella entered earnestly into the farcical character of the foolish nobleman Lord Tristan.

This week's performances have all been repetitions of operas, as recently noticed.

CRYSTAL PALACE NATIONAL MUSIC MEETINGS.

These meetings—which are intended to be of annual recurrence—commenced on Thursday week, when classes 8 and 10 (soprano solo singers and tenor solo singers) competed for prizes of £30, awarded to the best singer in each class. The names of the lady singers were Mdlle. Barthouska, Miss Bruce, Madame Chabotiez, Mrs. Stretton, Miss Simpson, and Miss Williams; and their performances displayed, in each instance, an amount of merit that could scarcely have been anticipated, and, indeed, far surpassing that of the gentlemen whose exhibition followed theirs. The judges in the first case were Sir W. Sterndale Bennett, Sir Julius Benedict, and Signor Arditi; and their award was given to Miss Williams, whose singing of "Hear ye, Israel," from Mendelssohn's "Elijah," evidenced a voice of considerable power, good intonation, and earnest and unaffected feeling. The decision of the judges was evidently quite in consonance with the general impression on the audience. The competing gentlemen were Messrs. E. Joel, S. H. Magee, W. Rees, Tebbut, and Dudley Thomas, and the award was in favour of the singer last named. In this case Mr. Arthur Sullivan replaced Signor Arditi as one of the three judges; and the verdict was again in accordance with general opinion. The performances took place in the Handel orchestra, and the pieces were mostly accompanied by the Crystal Palace band, conducted by Mr. Manns. Later in the afternoon there was a miscellaneous concert, sustained by the competitors of the day.

On Saturday the proceedings were devoted to class 9 (contralto solo singers) and class 11 (bass and baritone). The competitors in the first case were Misses Chambers, Emrick, Hancock, and Standish; and the prize (£30) was awarded by the judges (Signor Arditi, Mr. Barnby, and Dr. Wyld) to Miss Hancock, with much hesitation between the claims of that lady and Miss Emrick, and after several performances by each. In class 11 six gentlemen—Messrs. F. W. Crotty, G. Halford, C. Prince, H. A. Pope, G. H. Woolley, and J. L. Wadmore—competed, and the last in the list was deservedly successful.

On Tuesday the commencing competition was between the South London Choral Association, the Brixton Choral Society, and the Tonic Sol-Fa Association Choir. The singing was very good in each case, but decidedly best on the part of the last-named body, to whom the prize (£100) was awarded by the judges, Sir J. Benedict, Mr. Barnby, and Mr. Arthur Sullivan. The two following prizes—£50 each—were adjudged respectively to the band of the Royal Engineers and that of the St. George's Rifle Corps; the judges, in the first case, having been Sir J. Benedict, Signor Randegger, and Mr. F. Godfrey; in the second, Sir J. Benedict, Mr. Cousins, and Dr. Rimbault. In these classes there was no competition.

On Thursday the challenge prize, value £1000, was awarded. A premium of £50 and one of £25 had been offered for the two best designs; and the choice, out of eighteen, fell on those of Mr. J. S. Nicholl and Mr. Owen Gibbons; a third, by Mr. W. Wise, having been highly commended. Each of the successful designs is in the form of a cup, with base and cover, with decorative workmanship. The designs have all been exhibited in the nave of the building. This great prize was awarded—uncontested—to the South Wales Choral Union (class 1), the singing of which body (chiefly miners) excited strong admiration, and drew forth enthusiastic applause. The pieces performed were the chorus from Bach's Passion music, "In tears of grief;" "Then round about" ("Samson"), "The night is departing" ("Lobgesang"), the "March of

the Men of Haarlech," and Mr. Brinley Richards's "God Bless the Prince of Wales" (in Welsh). The choir numbers 500 voices, the rich and pure quality of which, especially in the soprano division, and the refinement of style displayed, were admirable in comparison with the best chorus-singing we have ever heard; and surprising when coming from a quarter in which such high musical cultivation could scarcely be expected. The challenge prize, so worthily acquired, will be held until won by future competition.

The other special performances of Thursday were those of class 3 (choral societies for men's voices), represented only by the Bristol Choral Union, which gained the prize of £50. The only contest of the day was in class 6A (military bands). The prize in this case (£50) was competed for by the band of the second battalion Rifle Brigade and that of the 33rd Regiment, and was won by the latter. The judges in class 1 were Sir Sterndale Bennett, Mr. J. Hullah, and Mr. Brinley Richards; in class 3, Mr. Henry Leslie, Mr. H. Smart, and Mr. J. L. Hatton; and in class 6A, Sir Sterndale Bennett, Mr. J. L. Hatton, and Mr. Arthur Sullivan. Thursday's proceedings, like those of the preceding days, were supplemented by a miscellaneous concert, in which some of the competitors—successful and unsuccessful—were heard.

To-day (Saturday) the proceedings of the National Music Meetings will close with the distribution of the prizes, preceded by a vocal and instrumental concert and followed by a grand display of fountains and an exhibition of fireworks.

The scheme of these meetings originated with Mr. Willert Beale, and their purpose of bringing forward executive musical talent and encouraging emulation will doubtless progress in fulfilment on future occasions.

Miscellaneous concerts are still proceeding, although with symptoms of subsidence. Among recent entertainments of this class were those of Mdlle. Rubini, Herr Henssler, Mdlle. Thérèse Liebe, Madame Kapp-Young, Miss Kate Gordon, and Mr. W. Ganz—the last-named concert having been on the same extensive scale as that of previous occasions.

A public dinner took place at Willis's Rooms, on Wednesday evening, to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of the Royal Academy of Music. The Earl of Dudley presided on the occasion, which drew together a very large attendance of professors, members, associates, and friends of the institution, which has done so much for the advancement of musical art in this country. The noble president proposed the toast of the evening, "The Royal Academy of Music," and speeches were also made by Sir Sterndale Bennett, Sir Julius Benedict, Baron Bramwell, and other men of eminence.

The American papers, in writing of the Boston musical festival, are loud in praise of the performances of the band of our Grenadier Guards, conducted by Mr. D. Godfrey.

THE THEATRES.

The performances at the Queen's on Saturday were varied by the introduction of a new farce, by a new author (Mr. Edward Rose), which had a fair reception, principally owing to the excellent acting of Miss Maggie Brennan, whose vivacity kept alive the interest of the audience. The farce is entitled "Our Farm." A newly-married couple, acquainted only with fashionable life, have taken a small farm, on which they mean to subsist, and to work under the direction of their ploughman (Mr. R. Cathcart). The ignorance of all parties leads to very absurd situations. The lady puts the apple-dumpling into the pot without the cloth, and turns out soup instead of pudding; and the husband (Mr. W. H. Vernon) fails in all his attempts as an agriculturist. Mr. Voltaire, as his uncle, adds to the humour of the scenes. The little piece is well calculated to play in the audience, and excites much laughter.

At the Royalty Miss Edith Bertram has wisely dismissed her Bohemian piece from the bills, and replaced it with one of a less objectionable nature, "written expressly for the Royalty by Bertie Vyse, and named 'L.S.D.'" The heroine and her father (Miss Bertram and Mr. Henry Forrester) are residents of Kingsford Hall, the former having a lover, a young surgeon named Horace Loner (Mr. Teesdale); but Mr. Kingsford, for prudential reasons, wishes to defer their union for a twelve-month. He had, indeed, designed her to be married to his partner, Amos Knowles (Mr. A. Wood); but it turns out that the capitalist had been already married, and is claimed by his deserted wife. Some money transactions, also, with a Captain Cannon (Mr. Belford) have brought him into trouble; and in due course all impediments are withdrawn, to the happiness of the lovers. The drama is well played and well calculated to succeed. "The Lady of Lyons" followed, with Miss Bertram as Pauline, whose talents certainly give her a claim to public appreciation.

Slight changes have taken place at other theatres. Mr. Fechter has been playing a round of his characters at the Princess's; and Mr. John S. Clarke, at the Strand, has assumed the part of Paul Pry, and throws upon it new lights, which render it more amusing than ever. Mrs. Howard Paul, also, now takes the part of Doctor Faustus, at the Holborn.

Miss Glyn closed her Shakspearean readings at St. James's Hall, on Friday week, with the delivery of "Measure for Measure," the difficulties of which she surmounted with consummate skill.

Madame Röniger has been giving readings from Shakspeare at St. George's Hall, with a certain degree of success.

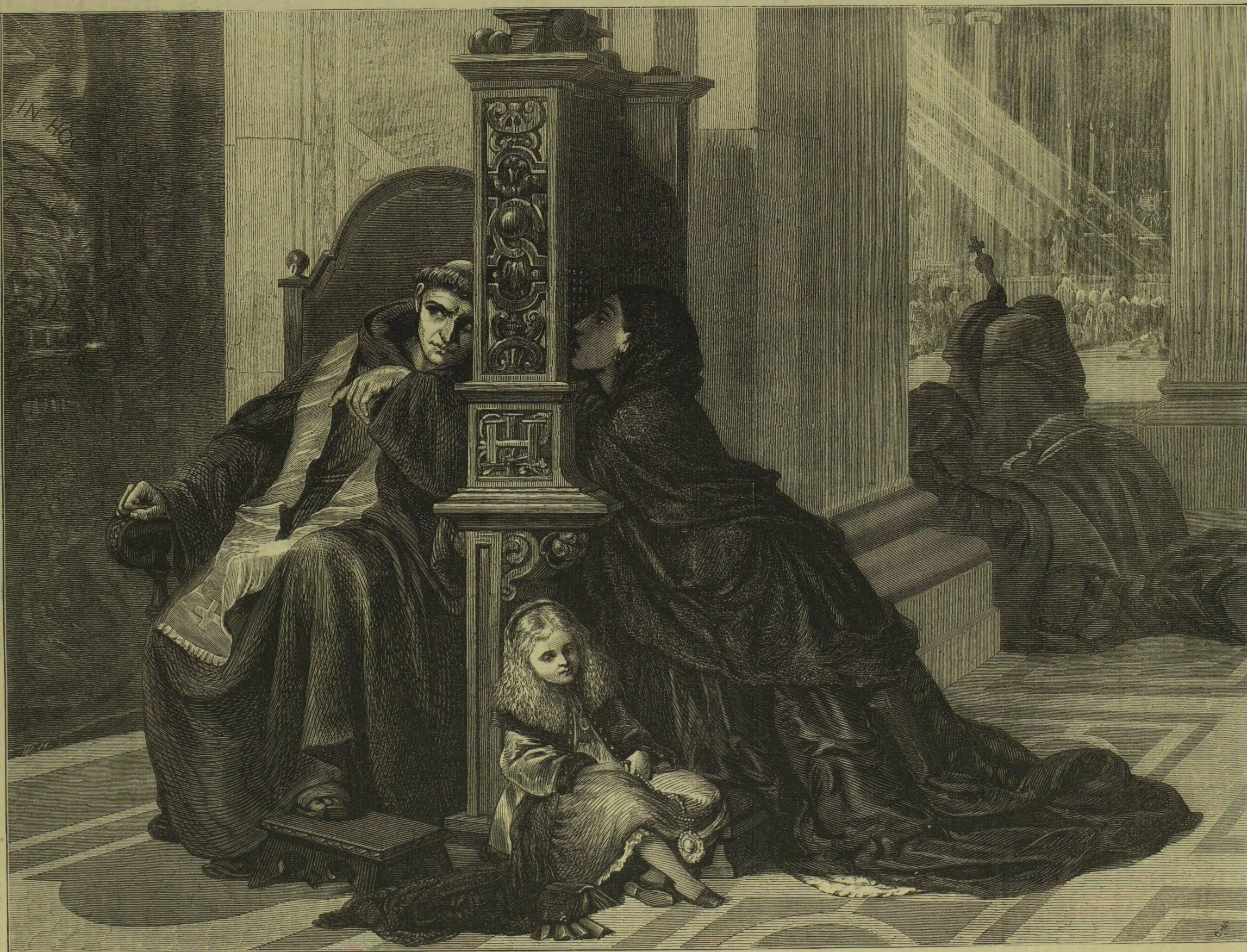
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews have arrived in London after their tour round the world. It is not the intention of Mr. Mathews to perform in London till October next.

The drawing for the prizes of the Art-Union of Great Britain took place in the large room of the Exhibition of Works of British Artists, Oxford-street, Manchester, last Saturday. The number of tickets sold, at one shilling each, was 55,257. There are to be allotted 1000 prizes.

On Tuesday the Government emigration officials at Liverpool completed their usual quarterly and half-yearly returns of the emigration from the Mersey, and the returns show that, notwithstanding the great tide of emigration from several of the Continental ports, Ireland, and Scotland, direct to the United States, the exodus from Liverpool, instead of suffering any diminution, continues to rapidly increase, as the following analyses of the returns will show. During the quarter ending June 30 there sailed "under the Act" to the United States 110 ships, with 3392 cabin and 63,595 steerage passengers; to Canada there were nineteen ships, with 533 cabin and 9084 steerage passengers; to Nova Scotia there were 200 cabin and 271 steerage passengers, but these were conveyed in steamers going to Canada; and to South America there were three ships, with 180 cabin and 187 steerage passengers—making a total "under the Act" of 132 ships and 4305 cabin and 73,137 steerage passengers, of whom 31,840 were English, 1171 Scotch, 13,758 Irish, and 30,673 foreigners. The total for the quarter of 79,561 passengers shows an increase of 9380 over the same quarter of last year, and an increase, when compared with the corresponding half year of 1871, of 17,166 passengers.



"A JACOBITE'S FAREWELL," BY T. GREEN.
IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.



"A CONFESSION," BY R. LEHMANN.
IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

Since that happy evening when it was announced that the difficulties in regard to the Treaty of Washington had been surmounted, a marked change has come over the Prime Minister. It was pity to see him, while that business was yet in supposition, so pale and wan, so depressed, so languid, so thoughtful. But now his wonted alacrity has returned to him; his thoughts, free and airy, find vent in speeches, all more brief than usual, full of matter, brilliantly phrased, and, above all, coloured with a humour and drollery which are not generally Mr. Gladstone's forte. He laughs merrily and with enjoyment when Mr. Ayrton is gravely delivering some of those comical sarcasms which keep the House in a roar; and he understood that the sort of antagonism to Mr. Ayrton which was once characteristic of the assembly has disappeared, and he is master—if not over their sympathies—over their antipathies. A notable instance of ironical humour, coupled with a manner and intonation which was factitiously gentle, was to be found in a long-drawn-out quip by Mr. Gladstone at Mr. Cavendish Bentinck, whose irrepressible over-bearingness had on that occasion culminated. And perhaps for the moment that impetuous and sharp-speaking gentleman may have been put down; his entire subjection, however, being beyond even Mr. Gladstone's powers.

A phenomenon Parliamentary has occurred—namely, the equanimity of Mr. Bruce has been ruffled, and something more. The Mines Bill was held out to be a measure on which there was so much unanimity of opinion that it would pass through Committee with only the necessary tinkering of details; but, as the discussion went on, this notion began to be dissipated, and antagonism became almost rampant. In fact, the mine-holding and mine-representing members have failed in that which was expected of them—viz., generous and disinterested acquiescence in provisions directed mainly, if not altogether, to the bettering of the condition of the actual workers under the earth—and their real hatred of the measure has broken out in an explosive manner. Perhaps the first to throw off disguise was Mr. Fothergill, who at the last general election came forward as a third Liberal candidate for Merthyr Tydfil, and so may be taken to have been the means of ousting Mr. Bruce from the seat he had long held for that borough. It may be that, unconsciously, some memory of that defeat may have continued to lurk in the mind of the Home Secretary, and to have been stirred by Mr. Fothergill's active opposition to vital points of the bill; and when he and his co-mineowners actually put the Government into a minority on a provision that was meant to keep them in hand, and by the expunging of which they are rendered irresponsible in an important matter, perhaps Mr. Bruce's temper gave way. At any rate, on a subsequent occasion, when a mineowning member, whose countenance and manner beam with benevolence, proposed an amendment which would neutralise an essential provision, and the other mine-interested gentlemen went headlong with him, Mr. Bruce broke out and passionately pitched into them (the phrase must be excused), and into Mr. Fothergill in particular. There was a tremendous row, members speaking together, each an octave higher than the other; and at a convenient pause Lord Elcho, factitiously gentle as to voice and manner, intervened with an organised sarcasm on the necessity of keeping moral barometers in the House, in order that notice might be had of the advent of the dangerous explosions of irate Home Secretaries. Who shall say how much further the "scrimmage" might have gone if the tactical course of reporting progress had not been adopted?

The largest assemblage of members of the Session took place on the occasion when the Lords' amendments to the Ballot Bill were in consideration, and there was prevalent a rather curious and cross-purposy spirit. With his usual tact and easy frankness Mr. Forster introduced the subject, founding himself on a notice of the course which was to be taken which had been given by Mr. Gladstone the day before; but his announcement that an optional ballot was wholly inadmissible was firm and decided. In excellent good humour and spirits, and in his best vein, was Mr. Disraeli, and he made one of those pleasant, airy, almost avowedly bantering speeches in which he is so happy; a pleasant drollery rippled all over it; and he concluded with a positive epigram when he said that a Ballot Act should be used only like the Riot Act, in cases of extremity, and be applicable merely to particular and isolated circumstances. Nor was Mr. Gladstone in a less felicitous mood. He was full of smiles, and entered with great success into a rivalry of wit with Mr. Disraeli, actually trumping that gentleman's winning witticism by declaring that the circumstances were actually existent which put the Ballot into the category of the Riot Act; though, of course, his rejoinder was put with the neatness which is altogether wanting in this over-lumbering exposition of the joke. Though he did not diminish what may be called the lightness of his elocution when he was laying down the argument of the matter, therein successfully capping Mr. Disraeli's mode and manner, he took care to make it clinching; while his indirect appeals to the Lords to be rational were not the less forcible because they were uttered with no vehemence and had not a tinge of threat about them. There was some grumbling, overt and inarticulate, amongst the Liberals below the gangway when the Government signified that they intended to accept the alteration by which a vote could be followed on a scrutiny; but some soothing effect was produced on them when Mr. Leatham, who has been erected into the arch-oracle of the ballot, struck in and made apparent that which some people seem to have forgotten—that he is in favour of such a provision, holding that this little chink in the veil of secrecy does not prevent the ballot being a perfect electoral chrysolite. Anon there rose on the Opposition benches critics of the Tory Lords and objections to some of their amendments, and notably Sir Michael Hicks Beach seemed to be roused out of his normal mildness. It might have been fancied that he was accusing their Lordships of fatuity, if not something worse; and he led a large party of his fellows to a division against a suggestion of the Government to accept the Lords' alteration in question. Then Mr. B. Hope was scarcely less contemptuous towards the Conservative Peers when he was protesting against an amendment which they had made. Altogether, the manipulation which the bill received was so much the act of both sides of the Commons that opportunity is given to the Lords gracefully to allow the measure to become law this year.

Major-General D. Lysons has been appointed to the command of the northern district (Manchester), vice Major-General S. J. Carey, deceased.

A Manchester paper announces the dissolution of the Cotton Supply Association, which for fifteen years has been engaged in stimulating the growth of cotton.

The rose show of the Royal Horticultural Society was held on Wednesday in a tent at the south end of the garden, and was attended by a numerous and fashionable company.

PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Yesterday week the Scotch Education Bill was brought from the Commons, read the first time, and ordered for second reading on July 5. The Marquis of Clanricarde called attention to the correspondence between her Majesty's Government and the Government of France respecting the deportation of Communists to this country. Earl Granville said if this practice of deporting criminals to our shores were continued it would be necessary to take the state of the law into very serious consideration. A conversation then took place on Mr. Macleise's frescoes in the Victoria Gallery, in the course of which the Duke of St. Albans said the subject had been referred to an eminent chemist, and a process would be adopted for the preservation of the pictures which had proved successful in other cases. The Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Act Amendment (No. 2) Bill, the Bankruptcy (Ireland) Amendment Bill, and the Debtors (Ireland) Bill were passed through Committee; and the Union of Benefices Act Amendment Bill and the Review of Justices' Decisions Bill were read the third time and passed.

Further papers on the Geneva Arbitration were, on Monday, laid on the table by the Foreign Secretary; and the third reading of the Trusts of Benefices and Churches Bill was, after some discussion, fixed for Thursday. The European Assurance Society and Court of Chancery (Funds) Bills were read the second time. The Elementary Education Act, 1870, Amendment Bill passed through Committee; and the Pier and Harbour Orders Confirmation (No. 2) Bill, and the Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Act, 1870, Amendment (No. 2) Bill were read the third time and passed. Lord Kimberley, replying to a question of Lord Oranmore, said he was aware of the continued existence of the Fenian organisation in the United States, but that it was never in a more quiescent state.

The second reading of the Inclosure Law Amendment Bill, the object of which is to ensure that in future inclosures of commons much larger proportions shall be allotted to the poor than has been the case in former inclosures, was read the second time on Tuesday. The Bankruptcy (Ireland) Bill and the Debtors (Ireland) Bill were respectively read the third time and passed. The Commons' amendments to the Lords' amendments to the Ballot Bill, with reasons, were ordered to be printed.

Their Lordships sat for little more than an hour on Thursday, when the Acrobats Bill, introduced by Lord Buckhurst, was read the second time, notwithstanding the opposition of the Earl of Morley on the part of the Government, on the ground that its enactment would be superfluous and difficult to carry out. The Trusts of Benefices and Churches Bill, which stood for the third reading, was withdrawn by the Bishop of Carlisle, in deference to the suggestion of Lord Cairns, who pointed out certain legal defects in some of its provisions. The Boundaries of Counties (Ireland) Bill was read the second time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The morning sitting yesterday week was appropriated to the consideration of the Lords' amendments to the Ballot Bill. There was a long discussion on the amendment providing for an optional ballot, which was opposed by the Government, and, on a division, rejected by a majority of 68, the numbers being 302 to 234. The Lords' amendment for providing for a possible scrutiny was adopted, with the addition of some words to give better effect to it, proposed by Mr. Forster. The amendment extending the hours of polling in the evening was opposed, and defeated by 227 to 190 votes. The Lords' amendments as to obtaining information as to the voting, requiring polling-places within two miles of every voter's residence, and objecting to the use of schools as polling-places, were disagreed with, and the sitting was suspended. In the evening a resolution by Mr. Cave, declaring that it was the duty of the Government to institute a searching inquiry into the cause of the failure of the Albert and European Assurance Societies, was withdrawn, after a long discussion.

Notices of motion on the prolific Keogh question were given, on Monday, by Colonel S. Knox and Sir T. Bateson. Mr. Gladstone said he could not hold out any hope that the Government would take up the bill for legalising marriage with a deceased wife's sister during the present Session. The House went into Committee on the Civil Service Estimates, and spent a long time in discussing the proper method of decorating the lobbies and passages of the Houses of Parliament. On the motion of Mr. Osborne, a vote of £500 for a fresco by Mr. Poynter was struck out. Late in the evening the consideration of the Lords' amendments to the Ballot Bill was resumed, and a long and warm discussion took place on the amendment which limited the duration of the bill to 1880. Mr. Gladstone urged the House to vindicate the reality, seriousness, and importance of the work they had done on the subject of the Ballot. The amendment was rejected by 246 votes against 165. Another amendment of the Lords, which Mr. W. E. Forster moved the House to disagree with, was the amendment which struck out the words requiring the illiterate voter to make a declaration before the magistrate of his inability to read, and enabled him to make it before the presiding officer instead. This also gave rise to a short discussion, and a division was called, but the motion was agreed to without. The other amendments were then gone through without discussion; but Mr. Charley expressed his hope that the Lords would adhere to their amendments. Mr. W. E. Forster, in moving that a Committee be appointed to draw up reasons to be sent to the Lords for agreeing to the Commons' amendments, said he had no doubt that the House of Lords would consider two or three facts, one of which was that the bill related to the election of members to this House; and another, that the great majority of the constituencies were in favour of the measure. The motion was agreed to amid cheers.

At the morning sitting on Tuesday the House went into Committee, for the fourth time, on the Bill for Regulating Coal Mines, and got through clauses 43 to 48, when progress was reported, and the sitting was suspended till nine o'clock. On the House reassembling, Mr. Miall rose, and moved for an address to the Crown, praying that by means of a Royal Commission full and accurate particulars may be procured of the origin, nature, amount, and application of any property and revenues appropriated to the use of the Church of England. A long debate followed. Mr. Miall's motion was supported, among others by Mr. Leatham and Mr. Illingworth. The motion was rejected, after a powerful speech of Mr. Gladstone against it, by a majority of 295 to 94. A division was called on an amendment moved by Mr. Hughes, directed to the reform of the Church, instead of its disestablishment, and it was negatived by 270 to 41.

The greater portion of the sitting on Wednesday was occupied with a debate on the Commons Protection Bill, the second reading of which was moved by Sir Charles Dilke. On a division the bill was thrown out by a majority of 177, only 17 voting for it. Mr. Birley then moved the second reading of the Sale of Liquors on Sunday Bill, the object of which is to close public-houses on Sunday. Mr. Locke was addressing the

House against the measure at a quarter to six, when, by the rule of the House, the debate stood adjourned.

On Thursday Mr. H. James gave notice that, on the occasion of the hon. member for Limerick moving the resolution which stood in his name, he should move an amendment to the effect that, the House having read the judgment of Mr. Justice Keogh, it appeared that there was a large amount of organised intimidation and undue influence exercised by certain members of the Roman Catholic clergy at the Galway election, and this House resolves that all available means should be employed to prevent the recurrence of such serious breaches of the law; and in the event of the hon. and learned member for Limerick being prevented from bringing forward his motion, he (Mr. James) would move the amendment of which he had given notice as a substantive question. The House having gone into Committee upon the Mines Regulation Bill, the remainder of the night was occupied with the consideration of its provisions.

"A CONFESSION."

The subject of this striking picture, by Mr. R. Lehmann (which we have already noticed in our critical review of the present exhibition at Burlington House) presents much food for thought both to the Romanist and Protestant mind. The scene, as we see, is laid in an Italian church: to the spectator's right a glimpse is afforded of the nave and east end of the church, with a crowd of female worshippers kneeling before the altar, which is surmounted by a gaudily-dressed effigy of the Virgin and Child. Somewhat retired from the central and eastern portions of the church, as usual, is the confessional, which appears in the foreground. On one side the partition kneels a beautiful woman, pouring her confession into the ear of the "confessor" through the panel perforated for the purpose. Her reddened eyes, pale face, her intensely anxious expression and attitude, the entirely-absorbed preoccupation which has let slip the veil that should hide her face, all speak of an agony of emotion; they all suggest that some grievous sin or gravest frailty could alone account for such profound contrition. The little child seated playing so unconsciously at her knees has, perhaps, some sad connection with its mother's confession, and is introduced, therefore, for a deeper purpose than merely to point the contrast between childish innocence and guilty maturity. On the other side of the thin partition, we are shown to what kind of man this young and beautiful woman is intrusting the secret of her inmost soul, and it is only too evident in the picture that the "father" confessor is a man of like passions with other men. Neither the brown frock and the shaven crown of the Capuchin, nor the priestly office he assumes, prevents his feeling or being tempted like ordinary flesh and blood. If age, temperament, countenance, expression, gesture, furnish any criterion as to character, it is not good for this monk, it does not conduce to his own spiritual welfare, that he should listen to such confessions as these. With what avidity he drinks in the woman's secret! See how he clenches his first to steady himself under the surprise of the discovery, or to control the swelling at his heart of pride, ambition, revenge—love itself, it may be. He, too, is young and handsome; and nature made him passionate; a fierce fire burns in those rolling dark eyes, as well as the keenest intelligence and craft; his knit brows, firm-set lips, and working nostrils betray uncommon audacity, and a resoluteness which nothing would tire or baffle. If such a man sins it will be no venial offence, no commonplace crime. Altogether, this picture is, as we have already said, pregnant with grave suggestiveness, and if a title only is true of what is told of "priests, women, and families" in Italy, the picture should be accepted as pointing a very important moral.

FINE ARTS.

SUMMER EXHIBITION AT THE NEW BRITISH INSTITUTION.

This exhibition, at the gallery, 39B, Old Bond-street—the first held here in the summer season—is a more carefully-selected collection than any of its predecessors of the spring and winter. The few rising English artists whose reputations are more or less associated with this gallery—such as Messrs. Calthrop, P. R. Morris, Haynes Williams, and others—are well represented; whilst many of the foreign works are of the highest character. Several of the leading masters of the Belgian and Dutch schools, in particular, put in an appearance, with choice, if not large, examples. The exhibition can boast of landscapes by Roelofs, Lamorinière, Van Luppen, De Schampheleer, and Janssens; of marines by Heemskerck and Koekkoek; of animal-pieces by De Haas, Verlat, Verschnur, Verboeckhoven, and Plumot; of works in architecture and still-life by Van Moer, Robie, and De Noter; of figure pictures by Van Lierus, Bakker Korf, Vinck, Col, T. Gerard, and Delbeke; to say nothing of the distinguished French painters, Castan, Chaigneau, Von Thoren, and their semblables.

Among the English pictures, "A New Way Home" (47), by Mr. P. R. Morris, is noteworthy as a graceful combination of rustic figures and landscape—recalling in sentiment the beautiful picture exhibited here in the winter, of girls driving home a couple of white calves. A young cottage-mother, stooping under a great faggot of hazel-branches, is returning home with her two little ones, just as the sun casts the last golden gleam along the slope that is seen between the tree-trunks of a glade in the middle distance. The little boy clings to his mother's skirt, manifesting a shade of fear as the party cross a small bridge over a tiny torrent which lies in the "New way home." The same artist has an admirable finished study for the large picture of "The Summit of Calvary," exhibited at the Academy last year, and now being engraved. Mr. Calthrop's picture, "Tête-à-Tête," has, we understand, like several of the best works here, been added to the collection since its opening, last week—artists' contributions being, it appears, admissible at short intervals. The subject is a lady and gentleman, in costumes of a hundred years ago, seated at dessert, chatting and touching glasses across the table lovingly, but with simple, unforced gaiety. The elegantly-costumed figures and lace tablecloth form a mass of varied whites and greys, which is relieved against a dark background; and, as in the artist's fine picture at Burlington House, "From Generation to Generation," the interior helps the interest materially. This is a richly and quaintly decorated and furnished chamber, with old portraits, framed in dark, carved oak panelling; an open fireplace, with old Dutch tiles; and around the upper portion of the walls Dutch stamped leather, with patterns in gold and colours on a blue ground; add a Turkey carpet and some pieces of Louis XV. furniture, and you have a singularly effective combination, to which the painter's fine taste in colour does full justice. The handling also is remarkably brilliant throughout, and, altogether, this is the most artistic work this rising young artist has produced. "The Old Trysting Place" (33), by Mr. J. D. Watson—a fisher-girl seated disconsolately on the sea-shore—is touchingly pathetic, and charmingly harmonious in colour and effect. Mr. Haynes

Williams sends an effective picture of a young Spaniard singing, with guitar accompaniment, "A Couplet" (103) in praise of the dark beauty who, holding her tambourine and seated at his feet, laughingly meditates another impromptu return couplet, according to a well-known Spanish custom. Mr. Thom's picture of a Brittany shepherd leading his flock "Homewards" (52) at sundown seems almost religious in feeling, and it is long since we have seen anything by this artist so good in tone and colour. An elaborate work with many figures which will interest most visitors is Miss S. Beale's picture of the Passion Play at "Ober-Ammergau, Monday, Sept. 25, 1871" (70), evidently painted from careful study of the strange scene, and very creditable in execution, though less warmth of colour might be desiderated in an open-air effect. Another meritorious lady's work is Mrs. E. Hume's whole-length of a young lady gathering primroses in a copse, entitled "The Return of Spring" (126). Mr. Gale's carefully-finished little picture of an Oriental woman sighing over the pitcher that has gone to the well once too often; Mr. Muckley's bright but somewhat forced and florid figure of a girl called "Early Efforts" (44); a pleasant though slightly-painted picture (96), by Mr. A. W. Bayes, of a young lady dictating a letter to an elderly gentleman, who appears to be puzzled to understand or express the fair dictator's meanings; Mr. C. J. Lewis's pretty group of rustic children in a hayfield (10); cattle-pieces by Mr. W. Luker; a well-painted Knole interior by Mr. J. W. Chapman; and pictures by Messrs. W. Oliver, W. Holyoake, C. S. Lidderdale, A. C. Stannus, J. Peel, and E. Holmes also deserve notice.

One of the best English landscapes, though slightly formal in touch, is Mr. R. Collinson's "Gathering Rushes" (105), a fresh and airy view across a backwater of the Thames, looking towards the towers of Windsor Castle. Mr. Hennessey, an American artist of promise, contributes an American landscape (53), painted when the woods are commencing to clothe themselves in the glorious hues of autumn in his native land. There is fidelity to nature and refinement in "The Fall of the Year" (79), by Mr. Aumonier. Mr. Tenison's studies of moonlight are always artistic; but he is unusually impressive in his striking view of moonrise, looking over the sea from cliffs, "On the Cornish Coast." Two moonlight studies by Mr. Wust are likewise strikingly artistic. In two pictures of the beach at Capri, Mr. Binyon has rendered with equal truth and beauty of colour the aspect of that sunny island and the blue Mediterranean. A word of praise is also due to the capital painting of the dogs and still-life in Mr. Couldery's "Waiting for Breakfast" (58).

The strength of the exhibition is, however, the foreign section. This section may be specially commended to our younger painters—and to our older painters also, if still capable of learning—for in it are examples of thorough, sound, and manly work, free from the foreign faults of exaggerated, pretentious breadth on the one hand and over-polish on the other. Here are two small cattle-pieces, by De Haas, which could hardly be excelled in their genre. To our mind this painter has in his recent works surpassed all competitors in this department; he has equalled his master, Troyon, in truth to animal character and aerial effect, whilst his brilliancy and beauty of colour and his richness of texture are peculiar to himself. The same painter has supplied the cattle to a singularly bold and vigorous landscape by Verheyden. E. Verboeckhoven—an animal-painter in a smoother, harder, mechanical manner, whose popularity on the Continent and in America is to us unaccountable, though it has found almost a parallel nearer home—has supplied, like his young rival, the *étouffé* of two landscapes by Ebel and De Yonghe. The work of the former—a view through a beech plantation, with sheep lying in the shadows, and soft sunlight on the open pasturage of the distance—is large and fine. The anatomy of the trees is perfectly understood, and the foliage is touched with felicitous descriptiveness. The sheep in a picture by A. Plumot, with an effect of approaching storm (117), are painted with more delicate truth and feeling than we have ever seen in a picture by Verboeckhoven. The Belgian landscape-painters, Lamorinière and Ruelofs, by whom there are small examples, have an established reputation; but Van Luppen and De Schampheleer are rapidly rising to equal rank. Van Luppen's large "View at Moulins, near Dinant" (73), is as rich, forcible, and solid in its foreground as it is tender and aerial in its distance. De Schampheleer is broad, masterly, and versatile in treatment. No. 100 reminds one of Daubigny's works when most complete; and a view of Dordrecht (123), with the houses flushed and glittering under the rays of sunset, and foiled by thunderclouds gathering over the town, is remarkably daring and vigorous. J. Jansens, too, is a rising artist of mark. His solemn "Forest Sanctuary—Evening Effect" (41), and his gay and *riant* landscape called "The Old Water-Mill" (55), with sunlight breaking through the tall trees, are admirable in their diverse styles. A coast scene (4) by the elder Koekkoek rivals the old Dutch masters in precision and completeness; and a marine piece (97) by Van Heemskerke, painted in a freer style and with a fuller pencil, is full of movement and air, and likewise commendable for the harmony of its grey key of colouring. By M. Bakker Korf, another Dutch painter but little known in this country, though enjoying a great reputation in his own, there are two tiny pictures which, while quite individual in style, closely approach the microscopic elaboration of Meissonier. They are entitled "Ancient Melodies" and "A Dealer in Brio à Brac."

One of the gems of the exhibition is "Recollections of Boyhood" (27), by the French painter, M. E. Castan, representing an old farmer seated, pale and weak from serious illness, surrounded by sympathetic relatives, his grandchildren blowing bubbles; the latter he watches, thinking of the old time when he, too, blew bubbles with boyish delight. The scene is realised with genuine, unaffected pathos; and the painting, notably of the old man's head, is exquisite and faultless. Another gem, in its way, is a view of the Piazza of St. Mark's, Venice (31), by the eminent Belgian painter of architecture, Van Moer. The oft-painted subject acquires a new interest from this artist's fresh and lovely colouring and fascinating handling. Fruit and flower painting, equally first-rate in its kind, will be found in three pictures by De Noter and Robie. Two pictures by M. Von Thoren are also among the most artistic works here.

Returning once more to the Belgian school, we find M. Verlat exemplifying the extraordinary range of his power in figures and animals; but he is pre-eminent, perhaps, when treating animal life with a humorous satirical intention, as in "The Right of the Strongest" (36), where we see a great rough watch-dog lying before his kennel and snarling at a couple of smaller dogs who hungrily eye his well-picked bone. This picture is extremely forcible in effect and vigorous in manipulation. It has, besides, a certain enamelled richness, rarely found in pictures till they acquire it from time. M. F. Vinck proves himself to be one of the ablest followers of Leys in "Au Revoir" (34). Mr. Delbeke sends a droll picture of a couple of cellar-men bottling wine in a cellar, and in a high state of excitement, presumably from the combined influence of the wine they have been tasting and the doggerel verses they are composing. There is much skilful manipulation in the picture, but the tone is a little chalky.

In "Fleuriste Florentine au Moyen Age" (86), by M. Vander Ouderaa, splendour of colour is carried somewhat to excess; yet it is a work of high promise. We have only space to commend to the visitor the contributions of Messrs. T. Gerard, M. Ten Kate, Chaigneau, Col, Dell'Acqua, A. F. Heiligers, and Madame Ronner.

Messrs. Sampson Low and Co. are exhibiting, at a gallery in Fleet-street opposite their place of business, a series of copies of Dutch masterpieces of unusual interest, together with a collection of the oleographs for the sale of which they are the agents appointed for this country. We have already reviewed two or three of the oleographs, which may be accepted as fair samples of the whole. The copies are by Mr. Altman, and reproduce in oil paintings, the size of the originals, Vander Helst's "Banquet of the Civic Guard," Paul Potter's "Young Bull," Rembrandt's "Four Masters of the Drapers," and Vander Helst's portrait of Paul Potter. It would be unjust to say that these copies are not greatly superior to most works of their kind; and it would be equally untrue to say that they are free from the faults inherent in all copies. They present a very fair resemblance to the general aspect of the great originals; but the most essential and precious qualities of character, expression, colour, effect, handling, and texture remain unreproduced and unreplicable. We must have Rembrandt, Vander Helst, and Paul Potter in the flesh again before we can hope for satisfactory reproductions of their works, and even those masters themselves would lose some of the spirit of their first works in their copies of them.

On Monday last the House of Commons rejected a proposition to vote £500 for additional frescoes in the Central Hall of the Westminster Palace, on the ground that the frescoes already executed are fast decaying. No weight was allowed to the fact that by Mr. Wright's process some of the decayed frescoes have been restored with every prospect of permanency. Special reference was made to the decay of Mr. MacIise's wall-paintings, though executed in stereochrome—a method supposed to guarantee indestructibility. But the causes of their decay are well known: too much of the water-glass was syringed on the Waterloo picture, causing efflorescence and flaking away, whilst scarcely any of the solution was ejected on the Trafalgar picture. On the completion of the latter work the writer of this pointed out to Mr. MacIise that so little of the water-glass fixing had been applied that the colours were easily removable with the finger. Doubtless a proper quantity of the solution would have protected the painting, as similar works are protected in Germany. At all events, the works might be preserved by the method already mentioned. We are more than ever convinced that the committee of artists appointed to consider this question were right in their conclusion that fresco is the only suitable method of executing monumental paintings of high character, and that fresco has not yet had a fair trial in this country. Some honourable members were unquestionably correct in representing Mr. Poynter's picture in the Central Hall as a failure, owing to the glitter of the glass mosaics in which it is executed. But the objectionable glitter may be avoided by the employment of matematic tesserae. Undoubtedly it would be incongruous to fill the three corresponding compartments of the Central Hall with anything but mosaics.

ROYAL CINQUE PORTS YACHT CLUB.

This newly-formed yacht club, under the patronage of Prince Arthur as Commodore, and with Mr. T. Brasse, M.P., for Vice-Commodore, has obtained great and quick success. Its headquarters are fixed at Dover. The race from Dover to Boulogne and back, on Monday week, was a very spirited contest. There were twelve competitors at the start—namely, the Guinevere, schooner, 294 tons, belonging to Mr. C. Thellusson; the Gwendolin, 197, Major Ewing; the St. Ursula, 196 tons, Colonel Kennard; the Oimara, cutter, 159, Mr. J. Wylie; the Ayacanora, schooner, 147, Earl of Gosford; the Kriemhilda, cutter, 107, Count Batthyany; the Flying Cloud, schooner, 75, also owned by Count Batthyany; the Fiona, cutter, 78, Mr. E. Boucher; the Banshee, 50, Mr. Dunbar; the Minotaur, 49, M. Albert Bouard; the Muriel, 40, Mr. T. Brasse; and the Norman, 40, Major Ewing. The Marina, cutter, 65, belonging to Mr. J. Morice, and the Egeria, schooner, 152, Mr. J. Mulholland, had been entered, but did not start. The Egeria was disabled by her accident on the Saturday. The yachts got off at eleven o'clock, from buoy-boats in a line with the Admiralty Pier. The Fiona took the lead, and kept it against the other cutters till half-way across the Channel, when she was overhauled by the Oimara. The schooner Guinevere had long before been enabled by a favouring breeze to get the foremost place, which she kept till the end of the race. The Fiona regained her position as the leading cutter on the way back from Boulogne to Dover. The Guinevere arrived home about five o'clock in the afternoon; the Fiona came in about six, and all the other schooners and cutters between six and seven o'clock. The Guinevere therefore won the schooner prize, a cup and gold medal valued at £100; and the Fiona won the cutter prize, a cup and gold medal of £50.

A bazaar and fancy fair were held, on Wednesday and Thursday, at Cassiobury, near Watford, the seat of the Earl of Essex, for the purpose of raising funds to enlarge the Watford National Schools.

The new low-water landing pier at Douglas, Isle of Man, was opened on Monday by the Lieutenant-Governor. The pier is 500 ft. in length, 52 ft. in height, and 50 ft. in width, with 10 ft. of roadway on each side. It has been built from plans prepared by Sir John Coode, at a cost of £46,000.

The Sun-fish, of which an illustration appeared in our Paper a fortnight ago, was not identical with the one caught at Catalan Bay, Gibraltar, and mentioned in the extract we quoted from the *Gibraltar Chronicle*. It was a specimen of the *Orthogoriscus Mola*, caught in Swanage Bay two years ago; but the photograph then taken of it by Mr. Frank Good, of Hartley Wintney, Hants, was offered to us, on the recent occasion, by a naturalist who thought it would serve to illustrate the kind of fish caught at Gibraltar, and it was, by some misapprehension, received on our part as a photograph of the actual object. There is, however, an important difference of species. The one caught at Gibraltar was an *Orthogoriscus Oblongus*. The *Orthogoriscus Mola* is almost of a globular form. Both species are found on the British coasts. We have received a letter from Mr. W. Barker, of Huxton Park, stating that he caught a specimen of "the same fish" on the 25th ult., after an exciting chase, off Barmouth, North Wales. It measured 4 ft. in length and 3 ft. in breadth, weighing about 2 cwt. Its eye was remarkably brilliant, and could be withdrawn into the head at pleasure. The body appeared to be coated with a hard, glittering substance, like frosted silver. The mouth was small, and without teeth, but the upper and lower jaws were furnished with a hard, bony plate, in shape resembling a parrot's beak. Mr. Barker has ordered this fish to be stuffed.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Anderson, Ebenezer, to be Rector of Avon Dassett, Warwick.
Awdry, W. H.; Rector of Ludgershall, Wilts.
Biber, G. E.; Rector of West Allington, Lincoln.
Birley, Robert; Examining-Chaplain to the Bishop of Manchester.
Browne, A. T.; Curate (sole charge) of Hoath, near Canterbury.
Carmegie, Prebendary, Vicar of Cranborne; Rector of Bygrave.
Dobree, G.; Vicar of St. John, Worksop, Notts.
Errington, John Richard; Rector of Ladbroke-with-Radbourn, Warwick.
Gibbs, George Leonard; Whettonhall Lecturer.
Hardingham, G. H.; Vicar of Goxhill, Lincolnshire.
Hardy, T. W.; Vicar of St. James's, Gloucester.
Hodgson, R.; Vicar of Christ Church, West Bromwich, Staffordshire.
Jovitt, J. H.; Organising Secretary for S.P.G. in Archdeaconry of Lincoln.
Kemble, Arthur; Vicar of East and West Looe, Cornwall.
Oswell, H. L.; Rector of Llandinabo with the Donative of Harewood.
Power, John; Rector of Doddbrooke, Devon.
Raben, J. H.; Minor Canon of Chester Cathedral.
Royle, W. G.; Curate of Well-next-the-Sea, Norfolk.
Saxby, Gavin F.; Principal of the Mission Home of St. Boniface, Warminster.
Smith, Charles Penswick; Senior Curate of the Abbey Church, Ramsey.

On Tuesday St. Mary's Church, Primrose-hill, was opened for Divine service. Mr. M. P. Manning was the architect.

Mr. Goschen, on Wednesday, laid the foundation-stone of a church at Erith, of which his brother-in-law, the Rev. Robert Wood, M.A., is the Vicar designate.

The Rev. A. B. Skipworth, Diocesan Inspector of Schools for Lincolnshire, has been presented with a handsome testimonial by his late parishioners at Bilsdale, Yorkshire.

Barley church, near Royston, Herts, having been rebuilt, the tower excepted, by Mr. Butterfield, architect, at a cost of £4000, was consecrated, on the 13th ult., by the Bishop of Rochester, who also preached.

St. Mark's Church, Marylebone-road, was consecrated on Saturday last by the Bishop of London. The church, which is at present far from complete as regards the exterior, was erected to supply a long-felt want in the neighbourhood.

On Wednesday morning a large portion of a beautiful church at Hartshill, near Stoke, was destroyed by fire. The large organ, which was to have been opened on Friday, was reduced to ashes. The church was built by the late Herbert Minton, from designs by Mr. Gilbert Scott.

The consecration of the Rev. Richard Rowle, recently Vicar of Tamworth, to the colonial bishopric of Trinidad, took place in Lichfield Cathedral on Saturday. The Bishop of the diocese officiated for the Primate, and was assisted by eight prelates. The sermon was preached by the Bishop of Peterborough.

One of twelve churches built in the metropolis more than thirty years ago by a lady to supply the spiritual requirements of destitute districts—Christ Church, Chelsea—which has been a long time neglected and almost deserted, was on Sunday reopened for public worship, it having been thoroughly renovated through the exertions of the Vicar (Rev. G. S. Whitlock.)

Miss M. Chevallier Roberts, daughter of Mr. Henry Roberts, Commissioner of Inland Revenue, has instructed Messrs. Mears and Stainbank to make a peal of six bells—tenor, 10 cwt., in the key of G—for St. Andrew's Church, Gorleston, Suffolk, which is in progress of restoration. They are to be fitted with a chiming apparatus by which one man can chime by a keyboard. The total cost will be £490.

St. Andrew's Church, Whittlesea, having undergone partial restoration at the hands of Mr. R. R. Rowe, architect, at a cost of £1500, was reopened on the 25th ult., when the preachers were the Bishop of Ely and Dr. Burgess, the Vicar. Among the special gifts were the stained east window by the Vicar, and the centre light of the west window by Mr. G. W. Johnson of Peterborough.

There was a choral festival in Westminster Abbey, on Tuesday, in aid of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. Dr. Temple, Bishop of Exeter, preached an impressive sermon in St. Paul's Cathedral, on Wednesday, at the anniversary festival of the society. Members of Convocation attended in their robes, and after the sermon the Bishop of Lichfield presented the alms-dish sent by the American to the English Church.

On the 29th ult., the Bishop of Chester consecrated the new parish church of Outrington, near Lymm, Cheshire, which has been built at the expense of Mr. George Charnley Dewhurst, a parishioner, who has expended £7000 on the building. It was designed by Messrs. Slater and Carpenter, architects, and will accommodate 450 persons. The parish of Outrington has hitherto been in mediæties, Mr. Dewhurst being patron of the second part; but it is now determined to divide the parish into two parts, and the Rev. F. A. Mather is Rector of the new portion. The sermon was preached by the Bishop of Chester.

Both Houses of Canterbury Convocation reassembled on Tuesday. In the Upper House the Athanasian Creed formed the subject of debate, and several petitions were presented for and against its use. An explanation of a somewhat personal character was given by the Bishop of Winchester concerning strictures he had made on a speech of the Bishop of St. David's, in which he had said that that prelate appeared to depreciate the creed. The Lower House dealt with the subject of rubrics, and visited the Upper House to ask whether the President thought it desirable that Convocation should attend at St. Paul's on Thursday, in compliment to the American Church, whose gift it was proposed formally to accept on that occasion. The Archbishop of Canterbury replied in the affirmative.

Lord Shaftesbury writes to the *Times*:—"The declaration in respect to the Athanasian Creed, which you were so good as to insert, has obtained 5593 signatures, among which may be numbered 81 peers and members of the House of Commons, 141 officers of the Army and Navy, 180 justices of the peace, 13 mayors of cities and boroughs, 52 masters and assistant masters of public schools, 29 bankers, 236 barristers and solicitors, 129 of the medical profession, 10 judges, and 101 churchwardens. This result has been obtained, in one month, by a very small machinery—nothing more, in fact, than a temporary office, whence circulars were issued and where answers were received. Many have refused to sign the paper on the ground that the proposition did not go to the removal of the Creed altogether." Since the publication of Lord Shaftesbury's letter, on Monday, 1000 additional signatures have been sent in to the declaration against the compulsory recital of the Athanasian Creed. The new list includes the names of several additional peers and of seventy additional members of the House of Commons.

The remainder of the roads north of the Thames were "disturnpiked" on Monday. This frees the roads between the metropolis and Cranford Bridge, Uxbridge, Bushey, Harrow, Enfield, and Woodford, and sweeps away the gates at Chiswick, Harrow-road, Stamford-hill, Manor House, and Lea Bridge. The Kensington, Hampstead-road, Islington, and other gates in the same trust were removed on July 1, 1864, owing to the activity and measures of the Toll Reform Committee, of which Mr. Herbert Ingram was chairman.



ROYAL CINQUE PORTS YACHT CLUB: START FOR THE RACE FROM DOVER TO BOULOGNE.



PRINCE ARTHUR AT THE ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION, BIRMINGHAM: PROCESSION THROUGH THE GARDENS.

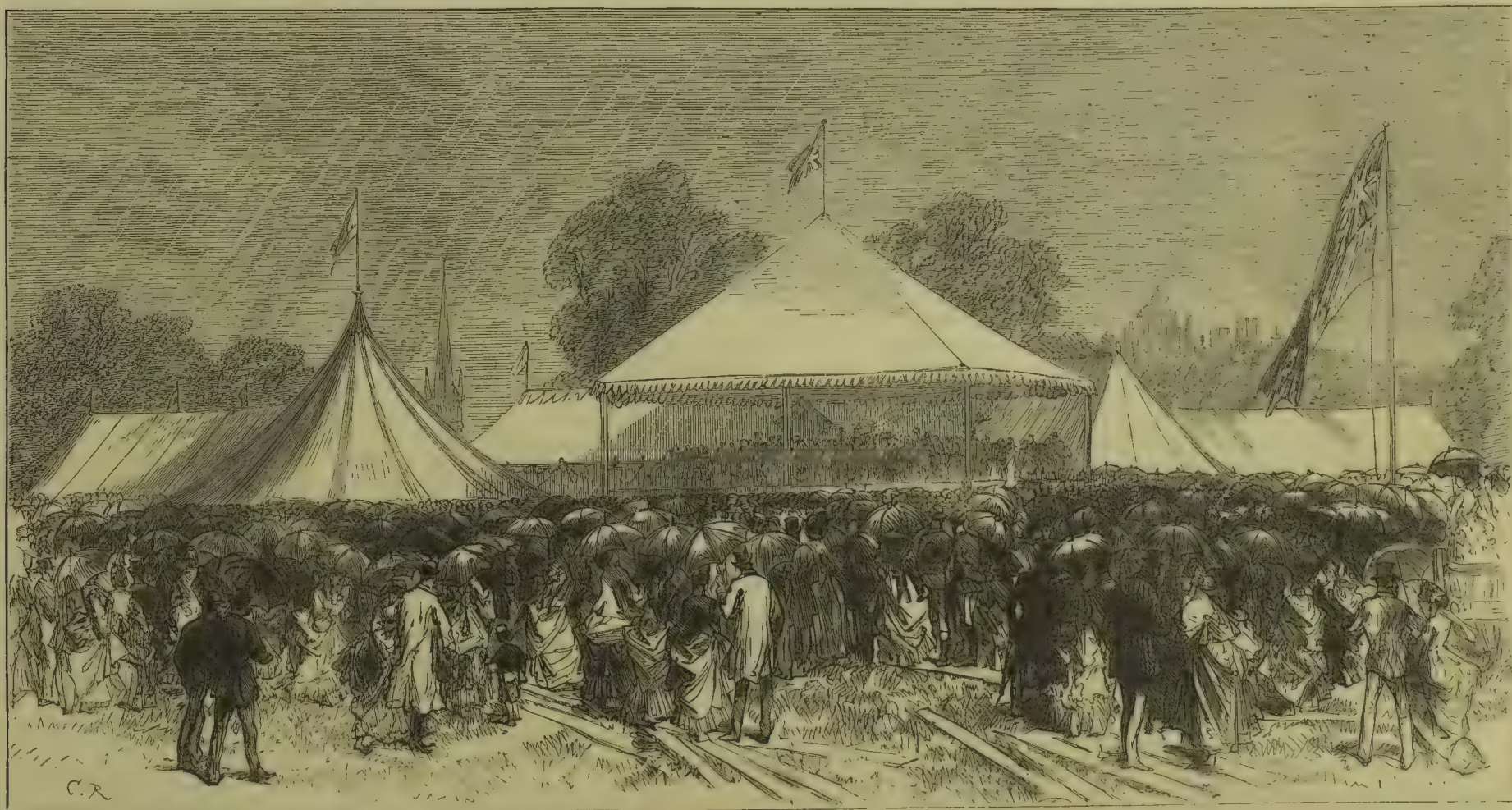
"A JACOBITE'S FAREWELL."

It is often alleged that the themes of contemporary art are commonplace and trivial, uninventive and unimaginative. Critics have unitedly complained that the present exhibition of the Royal Academy is more than ordinarily low in tone of thought, as indicated by the subjects chosen, and that there are few traces of originality or elevation and seriousness of aim in any department. There is, doubtless, a degree of truth in these criticisms; but they may be extended to some Continental schools. The French school, for example, has been in much more decided decadence, mentally if not technically, than our own during the last twenty years. The objection to the majority of the Academy pictures, however, certainly does not apply to this remarkable work by Mr. Townley Green, a young artist who, as well as his brother, Mr. Charles Green, presents much promise. The striking incident here depicted is no illustration of any particular historical event. It is purely imaginary, and

therefore, we think, argues an original and inventive turn of mind. The painter shares the prerogative of the poet in bringing us nearer the truth through the medium of the imagination: his representations suggest the conditions of political life at the period indicated more vividly than would any mere record of actual events. In the catalogue of the Academy exhibitions the artist gives the following quotation from Paul Hentzner's "Journey into England, 1757":—"London Bridge is covered on each side with houses, so disposed as to have the appearance of a continued street. Upon this is built a tower, on whose top the heads of such as have been executed for high treason are placed upon iron spikes." To this dry statement of fact the painter adds a drama of intense interest. A Jacobite with his family is seeking to escape the fate of his former companions in rebellion, whose spiked heads he salutes as he steps into the boat that, we may suppose, is engaged to row him to some ship lying below bridge, which he hopes will convey him and his to an asylum on the

Continent. That the peril is imminent seems to be indicated by the choice of earliest dawn for embarking, as the time when he is most likely to evade observation. Yet the danger does not shake his fidelity to the lost cause he espoused. A price may be set on his own head, yet he cannot refrain from making a gesture, that might well betray him, towards the remains of the martyrs to that cause. We need not point out how well the artist tells his pathetic story, or how the effect of dawn enhances the grim horror of the ghastly spectacle on the bridge. The conception altogether conveys a thrilling impression of the savage nature of the old political passions, the cruelty, dangers, and hardships they entailed on the innocent, often, as well as on the guilty.

The Judgeship of the Cornwall County Court, vacant by the death of Mr. Charles Dacres Bevan, has been conferred upon Mr. Montague Bere, Q.C., Recorder of Bristol.



PRINCE ARTHUR OPENING THE BIRMINGHAM EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

PRINCE ARTHUR
AT BIRMINGHAM.

The provincial exhibition of the Royal Horticultural Society, which was held in the lower grounds of Aston Hall Park, Birmingham, during five days of last week, was honoured by the presence of his Royal Highness Prince Arthur. He arrived from London about noon on the Monday, accompanied by the Duke of Teck and attended by Colonel Sir Howard Elphinstone and two equerries. The Mayor (Mr. Sadler) and several members of the Corporation, with the Earl of Bradford, whose guest the Prince was to be, met him at the railway station. He lunched at the Queen's Hotel, and was then taken in a carriage and four to the Townhall to receive an address from the Corporation. A large assembly of ladies and gentlemen in the Townhall witnessed this ceremony. The hall was decorated with shrubs, flags, and flowers; and several pieces of choral music were performed by 300 singers. Having received and replied to the address of the civic authorities, his Royal Highness went to see the electroplate and silversmith's factory of Messrs. Elkington, and the glassworks of Messrs. Stone and Fawdry, after which he visited Aston Park. In the evening he and the Duke of Teck accompanied their host, Lord Bradford, to Castle Bromwich Hall.

Next day, between twelve and one o'clock, the two Princes, with the Earl and Countess of Bradford and the Marquis and Marchioness of Hertford, came from Castle Bromwich Hall, in close carriages, the weather being rainy, to open the flower show at Aston Park. Five or six pavilions had been erected in the grounds to contain the objects for exhibition. The chief pavilion, devoted to ornamental stove and greenhouse plants, was a handsome structure, measuring 300 ft. by 80 ft., in which a central mound of turf, rising in three tiers from a gravel floor, with similar turf ledges round the circumference, afforded space for the collection. Another pavilion contained the cut flowers, fruit, and vegetables; the others were occupied by the show of seeds, implements, garden ornaments, and floral decorations for the table. Prince Arthur, giving his arm to Lady Bradford, walked from tent to tent, through a violent shower of rain, and inspected the show with evident pleasure. He then ascended a raised and covered platform, where an address was presented to him by Lord Bradford on behalf of the Birmingham Local Committee of the Horticultural Society's Exhibition. The Prince made a suitable reply, and then declared the Exhibition open. He and Duke of Teck were afterwards entertained at luncheon, in the tent erected for that purpose, with 450 visitors, amongst whom, besides those named above, were Lord and Lady Newport, the Countess of March, Lady Rosslyn, the Bishop of Worcester, and Mr. T. Lloyd, High Sheriff of Warwickshire. The usual toasts were proposed, and speeches made upon them; but the festivities were somewhat disturbed by the rain coming through the tent, so that umbrellas were held over the guests sitting at table.

On the Wednesday Prince Arthur again visited the flower show, and presented the gold and silver medals to the successful competitors in the exhibition of implements, garden furniture, and designs for garden buildings. His Royal Highness returned to London that afternoon. The exhibition continued open on the Thursday, Friday, and Saturday. It was an entire success, producing a large sum of money, added to the funds of the Royal Horticultural Society.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The Newcastle meeting, last week, can hardly be said to have proved a success; for, though the Northumberland Plate possesses as great a local interest as ever, the general racing public were getting very tired of the questionable proceedings which seem inseparable from it. Spennithorne (6 st. 12 lb.) won very easily, after making the whole of the running; but as Don Carlos (9 st. 8 lb.), who was conceding him no less than 38 lb. for the year, beat all the rest, the form is not very grand. There can be little doubt, however, that "the Don" has few superiors over a distance of ground, and would have been much nearer Musket in the Alexandra Plate had not too much use been made of him in that race. Khedive could not help beating the wretched lot opposed to him in the North Derby; and Yellow Oak, who has been very successful of late, took a couple of races. Cœur-de-Lion and Mediator were the principal two-year-old winners. The former beat Grand Flaneur, an own brother to Digby Grand; and the latter defeated Wild Aggie, who has shown good form, but could not get home with her penalty.

The two-year-old stakes, as usual, were the backbone of the Bibury Club and Stockbridge meetings. The first-named fixture was selected for the debut of Somerset, a very highly-tried son of the Duke and Cherwell; but he tired to nothing at the finish, and Kaiser beat him pretty easily. The gallop, however, appeared to do him good, for in the Hurstbourne Stakes on the following day he turned the tables on his conqueror, though both succumbed to the invincible Cantinière. Coronet and Marie Stuart were credited with the Troy and Mottingham Stakes respectively. In the Stockbridge Cup Kingcraft, who has not won a single race since his Derby victory, had a capital chance of renewing his acquaintance with Judge Clark; but, declining to make the slightest effort at the finish, he was cleverly beaten by

King Offa. The success of the latter was a great surprise to the partisans of Danebury whose hopes were centred in their two-year-old, Queen's Scholar.

The Newmarket July Meeting, which commenced on Tuesday last, proved as pleasant and select as ever, though, with the exception of the July and Chesterfield Stakes, there was little racing of interest. Trombone, who made Prince Charlie gallop at Ascot, and is said to be one of the best of the hundred youngsters in M. Lefevre's stable, beat Lord of the Mines for the Gladiateur Stakes; and Windermere, an own sister to Frivolity, was a little too good for Albani, a half-sister to Belladrum by Thormanby—Catherine Hayes, in the Filly Stakes. The great event of the day, however, was the antagonism of Paladin, Kaiser, and Somerset in the July Stakes. The first-named, who is by Fitz Roland, from Queen Bertha, and is, therefore, half-brother to Queen's Messenger, started favourite; and, though he seemed to have the best of it at the distance, he could not go fast enough for Somerset in the last two hundred yards, and sustained a clever defeat. Kaiser was a poor third, and it is difficult to understand how he managed to beat Somerset at Stockbridge. On Wednesday Lady Masham (9 st.) won the Beaufort Handicap for the third year in succession; and Silver Ring, a daughter of Blair Athol and Silver Hair, had no trouble in crediting Lord Falmouth with the Exeter Stakes.

In spite of clashing with the Newmarket fixture, the Carlisle meeting proved a decided success. Yellow Oak won two more races, making five victories within a week; and The Traitor also secured a couple of stakes. A field of a dozen turned out for the Cumberland Plate; but the easy victory of Pilot (6 st. 4 lb.), almost beaten off in the Northumberland Plate, proved the moderate quality of the competitors.

At a meeting of the Jockey Club, which took place on Wednesday evening last, it was decided to extend the racing season for one week, and it will now terminate in the week which includes Nov. 25. This is a capital alteration, as the meetings at Shrewsbury and Warwick will not clash.

There have been some important sales of blood stock within the last few days. On the Friday, at Stockbridge, Lord Anglesey's stud was sold, without reserve and under Lord Exeter's conditions, and the thirty lots realised 12,820 gs. Somerset, in spite of his double defeat, made 2800 gs., and, after his easy victory in the July Stakes, must be considered a very cheap purchase. The undefeated Acropolis ought to have fetched more than 600 gs.; and Capuchin (1000 gs.), a dark youngster by Beadsman—Ischia, and Coronet (800 gs.) realised the next highest prices. Lord Royston sold six horses in training on the same day, including Ruffe (450 gs.) and King Offa (400 gs.). Lord Stamford sent up sixteen yearlings to Newmarket, on Wednesday last, of which ten were knocked down at the capital average of 339 gs. A full sister to Onslow (850 gs.) naturally came first, and a colt by Camuscan—Amorous (560 gs.), a filly by King Tom—Corintha (520 gs.), and a colt by Thormanby—Lady Augusta (500 gs.) sold well.

A most interesting cricket-match between Notts and Yorkshire took place at the end of last week, and resulted in a victory for the former county by fifty runs. The scoring was, comparatively speaking, small, and but for Lockwood (30 and 50) and Emmett (45), the "big county" would have cut a poor figure. For a wonder, Daft did little or nothing with the bat; but Bignall (10 and 39), Osoroff (19 and 46), and Wild (42 and 17), all scored freely. The two Shaws did the principal part of the bowling for the winners, "J. C." taking seven and "A" six wickets. Heavy scoring was quite the order of the three days in the match between the Gentlemen and Players, which was commenced at Lord's on Monday last. The former eventually won by seven wickets, thanks chiefly to Mr. W. G. Grace, who made 77 and 112 in his best style. Mr. C. J. Ottaway (15 and 48), and Mr. W. Yardley (20 and, not out, 27) were the next highest scorers. For the Players, Humphrey contributed 46, Lockwood 19 and 60, and Daft 102, the last-named score being made by some of the most perfect batting ever seen. We must not omit to mention that Mr. Buchanan took seven wickets in the first innings of the Players.

THE
DISCOVERY OF DR. LIVINGSTONE.

The London agent of the *New York Herald* has published a summary of Mr. Stanley's despatches to that journal, which, it will be remembered, commissioned him to search for Dr. Livingstone. These despatches were forwarded by Mr. Stanley from Kwetara, Unyanyembe, by Arab couriers, who were expected to arrive at the sea-coast a month or so before the main body of the *Herald* expedition.

One part of great interest is that in which Mr. Stanley describes his meeting with the great traveller. On Nov. 3 last he entered Ujiji with his procession, which caused great crowds to assemble. Mr. Stanley writes:—"As the procession entered the town Mr. Stanley observed a group of Arabs on the right, in the centre of whom was a pale-looking, grey-bearded, white man, whose fair skin contrasted with the sun-burnt visages of those by whom he was surrounded. Passing from the rear of the procession to the front, the American traveller noticed the white man was clad in a red woollen jacket, and wore upon his head a naval cap, with a faded gilt band round it. In an instant he recognised the European as

none other than Dr. Livingstone himself; and he was about to rush forward and embrace him when the thought occurred that he was in the presence of Arabs, who, being accustomed to conceal their feelings, were very likely to found their estimate of a man upon the manner in which he conceals his own. A dignified Arab chieftain, moreover, stood by, and this confirmed Mr. Stanley in his resolution to show no symptom of rejoicing or excitement. Slowly advancing towards the great traveller, he bowed, and said, "Dr. Livingstone, I presume?" to which address the latter, who was fully equal to the occasion, simply smiled and replied, "Yes." It was not till some hours afterwards, when alone together, seated on a goatskin, that the two white men exchanged those congratulations which both were eager to express, and recounted their respective difficulties and adventures.

Mr. Stanley goes on to give a narrative of Dr. Livingstone's adventures since March, 1866, when he started from Zanzibar. He says:—"Leaving Ujiji in June, 1869, he pushed through the Ugubba country, and after fifteen days' march he came to Mamgema, which he found to be a virgin country, the interior of which seemed to be utterly unknown to anybody. As he was about to proceed, however, he was seized with an illness which at one time almost threatened to put an end to his explorations. Ulcers formed in his feet, and for six weary months he was obliged to rest and wait. As soon as he had recovered he started off in a northerly direction, and came shortly afterwards to a broad river called Lualaba, which flowed in a northerly, westerly, and southerly direction. Strongly suspecting that this river was but a continuation of the Zambezi, which enters the Bangweulu, Luapula, and Muero lakes, he retraced his steps to Lake Kamolondo, and thence working his way to lat. 4 deg. south, and after a long and difficult journey, he found the point where the Lualaba and Zambezi joined, and proved them to be both one and the same river. He followed the course of the latter river for several hundred miles, and had come within 180 miles of that part of the Nile which has already been traced, when the men he had with him mutinied and deserted him. Having now neither stores nor followers, he was obliged to retire to Ujiji, weary and destitute. It was soon after this that Mr. Stanley found him. In fact, the English explorer arrived at Ujiji on Oct. 16, 1871; and it was, as already stated, no later than Nov. 3 when the American searcher made his entry into Ujiji.

According to these despatches, Dr. Livingstone states that he considers he has yet two problems to solve in connection with the Nile—the first, the complete exploration of the remaining 180 miles which lie between the spot where he was compelled to turn back and the part already traced; and he should investigate the truth of a report which has several times reached him respecting four fountains, which, he has been told, supply a large body of water to the Lualaba. To complete this task Livingstone estimates that he will require sixteen or eighteen months.

NEW BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS.

SAMPSON LOW and CO.'S
LIST.

NOTICE.—The GREAT LONE LAND is at present quite out of print. A second edition is being rapidly printed, and will be in the hands of the Booksellers and the public on the 10th inst.

THE GREAT LONE LAND: An Account of the Red River Expedition, 1869-70, and subsequent Travels and Adventures in the Manitoba Country, and a Winter Journey across the Saskatchewan Valley to the Rocky Mountains. By Captain BUTLER, 69th Regiment. Demy 8vo, cloth extra, with Illustrations and Map, 16s. [This day.]

"The 'Spectator' of June 8, in a long review highly commending this work, has the following remarks:—"The Great Lone Land" has come to fulfil that desire by giving to its readers the best work on those awe-inspiring regions of the earth which has yet been written, and a narrative of personal adventure in which the literary style does justice to the interest, the romance, and the strangeness of the incidents. The tone of this book is altogether delightful and refreshing. . . . In all this beautiful book, in which everything does him honour, nothing does Captain Butler more honour than the generous humanity which pervades it; the practical protest against cruelty to men and animals which he carried into the uttermost places of the Great Lone Land."

"This is one of the freshest and most interesting books of travel that we have had the pleasure of reading for some time past. . . . But the narrative of his adventurous journey across the desolate country between Red River and the Rocky Mountains is, perhaps, the most fascinating part of the volume; and when we reach the end we cannot help wishing for more."—The Examiner.

"Every chapter in this marvellous journey will be found full of interest."—Leeds Mercury.

A DAUGHTER OF HETH. By WILLIAM

BLACK. Eleventh and Cheaper Edition. Notice. A New Edition, crown 8vo, cloth extra, price 6s., with Frontispiece by E. Walker, A.R.A., is now ready. "It is long since we have met with a book with better stuff in it than this."—Saturday Review.

"The special genius of the book is the conception of such a character as Coquette's . . . exquisitely good, with a purity and self-forgetfulness that are angelic."—Spectator.

"But when, with an inviting title, agreeable writing, humour, sweetness, and a fresh natural style are combined, the mind of the reader is gratified by a sense of fitness and harmony. And the 'Daughter of Heth' is really all this."—Pall Mall Gazette.

"The 'Daughter of Heth' is a novel of real power and promise. . . . He (the author) has seen and watched life with a keen and practised eye; and knows how to paint what he has observed with taste and true feeling."—Standard.

POEMS. By the Author of "John Halifax, Gentleman." New Edition, considerably enlarged. Crown 8vo, pp. 316, cloth extra, 5s. [This day.]

MY COUSIN MAURICE. A New Novel, by a NEW WRITER. 3 vols, post 8vo, cloth extra, 31s. 6d. "The incidents are forcibly presented to view, and the main interest is effectively sustained."—Illustrated London News.

"Pleasant reading, and something more."—Athenæum.

"My Cousin Maurice" is a work of undoubted power."—Examiner.

VERY FAR WEST INDEED. A Few Rough Experiences and Adventures on the North-West Pacific Coast. By J. BYRON JOHNSON. Post 8vo, cloth, 10s. 6d. [Second Edition this day.]

"In its perils by land and by sea, its fights with bears, its skirmishes with Indians, its hunger and thirst in the deep forest, the strange ups and downs of its race for gold, the author of this little book is thoroughly at home."—Saturday Review.

London: SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON, LOW, and SEARLE, Crown-buildings, 188, Fleet-street.

NEW BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS.

This day, in crown 8vo, cloth bound, price 1s. **ON THE ERRORS AND MISCHIEFS OF MODERN DIPLOMACY,** as based on the Assumed Principles of the Crown in matters of Peace and War, with particular reference to the Treaty of Washington of 1871, and the Negotiations relating to it, down to the Adjustment of the Treaty of Amoy, on June 23, 1871. HENRY GUTLEY. CHAPMAN and HALL, 155, Fleet-street.

THE NEW AND POPULAR NOVELS. At all the Libraries, each in 3 vols. **FIRST IN THE FIELD.** By the Author of "Recommended to Mercy." **THE LOST BRIDE.** By Lady CHATTERTON. "This book is pleasant reading."—Examiner. **LIL.** By JEAN MIDDLEMASS. "The interest never flags."—Court Journal. **A GOLDEN SORROW.** By Mrs. HOBY. "A very pleasant and lively novel."—Spectator. **OFF PARADE.** By STEPHEN J. MAC KENNA, late 18th Regiment. [Just ready.] **CHEAP EDITION OF HANNAH.** By the Author of "John Halifax." 5s., bound and illustrated. HURST and BLACKETT, Publishers, 13, Great Marlborough-street.

New ready, in 2 vols., crown 8vo, 21s. **RECOLLECTIONS OF SOCIETY IN FRANCE AND ENGLAND.** By LADY CLEMENTINA DAVIES. HURST and BLACKETT, Publishers, 13, Great Marlborough-street.

NEW LIBRARY EDITION, RE-WITTEN. Now ready, 1 vol. 8vo, with Portrait, 21s. **HISTORY OF WILLIAM PENN, FOUNDER OF PENNSYLVANIA.** By W. HEPPWORTH DIXON. HURST and BLACKETT, Publishers, 13, Great Marlborough-street.

HENRY S. KING and CO.'S NEW NOVELS:—

THE PRINCESS CLARICE: a Story of 1571. By MORTIMER COLLINS. 2 vols., crown 8vo. [This day.]

A GOOD MATCH. By AMELIA FERRIER, Author of "Mea Culpa." 2 vols., crown 8vo. [Just published.]

"Racy and lively."—Athenæum. "Very brisk, vivacious, and sparkling with arch humour. The charm of the story is its freshness, vigour, and dash. At times, indeed, the fun becomes almost rollicking, with much about it of the happy audacity of Lever. . . . And the two volumes bristle with little keen, sharp sayings. . . . As pleasant and readable a novel as we have seen this season."—Examiner.

THOMASINA. By the Author of "Dorothy," &c. 2 vols., crown 8vo.

"We would liken it to a finished and delicate cabinet picture, in which there is no brilliant colour, and yet all is harmony; in which no line is without its purpose, but all contribute to the unity of the work."—Athenæum. "For the delicacies of character-drawing, for play of incident, and for finish of style, we must refer our readers to the story itself, from the perusal of which they cannot fail to derive both interest and amusement."—Daily News. "Very pleasant and lively reading."—Graphic. "This undeniably pleasing story."—Pall Mall Gazette.

THE STORY OF SIR EDWARD'S WIFE. By HAMILTON MARSHALL, Author of "For Very Life."

1 vol., crown 8vo. "There are many clever conceits in it. . . . Mr. Hamilton Marshall proves, in 'Sir Edward's Wife,' that he can tell a story clearly and pleasantly."—Pall Mall Gazette. "A quiet, graceful little story."—Spectator. "There is a freshness and vigour in Mr. Marshall's writings that will be enjoyed by the thoughtful reader."—Public Opinion. HENRY S. KING and CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

By Dr. BARR MEADOWS, Physician to the National Institution for Diseases of the Skin.—Sixth Edition, post-free 32 stamps.

ERUPTIONS: their Rational Treatment, with Remarks on the Abuse of Arsenic, Mercury, and other Reputed Specifics.—G. HILL, 154, Westminster-bridge-road.

CORPULENCY AND ITS NEW SELF-DIETARY CURE. By A. W. MOORE, M.R.C.S., Surgeon to the South-Western Provident Dispensary. Price by post, 2s. 7d. Secretary, 20, Finsbury-road, S.W.

MEDICATED SPRAY TREATMENT.—Dr. GEORGE MOORE. Either Treatise by post on receipt of 12 stamps.

SUMMER CATARRH, or HAY FEVER; its Causes, Symptoms, and Treatment. NOSE, THROAT, AIR TUBES, and LUNG DISEASES. PULMONARY CONSUMPTION. JAMES EPPS and Co., 170, Piccadilly; and 49, Threadneedle-street.

THE LADIES.—The New Weekly Illustrated Journal of the Court, Fashion, and Society. Price 6d.; post-free, 6jd.

THE LADIES.—A Coloured Fashion-Plate, Dainty Patterns of Lace or other kind of Needlework given away each week.

THE LADIES.—Cut-Out Paper Patterns of New Styles in Ladies' and Children's Dress given away.

THE LADIES.—Contains a full Record of the Movements of the Queen and the Royal Family, Marriages in High Life, London Assemblies, and Fashionable Events generally.

THE LADIES.—Illustrations of the Latest Paris Fashions, Novelties in Needlework Lacework, &c., are given weekly.

THE LADIES.—Impartial Reviews are given of New Books and Music. Interesting Correspondence on all subjects useful to Ladies, General Gossip, Artistic, Literary, and General Instructions in useful and ornamental Female Arts.

THE LADIES.—With Each Weekly Number is presented an Illustrated Eight-page Supplement.

Subscriptions:—Yearly, 28s.; Half-Yearly, 14s.; Quarterly, 7s. P.O. Orders to be made payable to C. T. TYLER, 3, Amen-corner, Paternoster-row, E.C.

BINDING the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.—The Half-yearly Volumes bound in the appropriate Covers, with gilt edges, at 5s. each, if sent carriage-free with P.O. Order to LEIGHTON, SON, and HODGE, 16, New-street-square, Fleet-street; removed from Shoe-lane. The only Binders authorised by the proprietors.

STAINED GLASS by the Improved DIAPHANIE PROCESS.—Windows fitted up in any style, in town or country, by experienced workmen. Estimates free. London: J. BARNARD and SON, 339, Oxford-street, W.

SCRAPS for SCREENS, SCRAP-BOOKS &c.—Flowers, Figures, Fruit, Birds, and Landscapes, in great variety, from 1s. per sheet. Packets assorted, 10s. 6d. WM. BARNARD, 119, Edgware-road, London.

TOILE DAMASCENE.—This New Needlework now ready. Commenced with Materials to finish, Sofa-Cushions, 10s. 6d.; Banner-Screens, 12s. 6d.; Table Borders, &c. Descriptive Lists on application. Only at WM. BARNARD'S, 119, Edgware-road, London.

"They come as a boon and a blessing to men. The Pickwick, the Owl, and the Waverley Pen."

1070 NEWSPAPERS recommend them. For their names see "Graphic," Jan. 13, 1872. Sold everywhere.

BRITISH MUSEUM PHOTOGRAPHS.

Published by permission of the Trustees of the British Museum.
First Series of about 1000 Plates, 12in. by 10in. representing about 5000 objects.
The First Series will be published on July 15, divided into seven parts. Each Photograph is sold separately, at 2s. unmounted.
Part I. PREHISTORIC and ETHNOGRAPHICAL SERIES. 1-157
Part II. EGYPTIAN SERIES. 158-237
Part III. ASSYRIAN SERIES. 238-317
Part IV. GREEK SERIES. 318-397
Part V. ETRUSCAN and ROMAN SERIES. 398-477
Part VI. ANTIQUITIES OF BRITAIN and FOREIGN MEDIEVAL ART. 478-557
Part VII. 7. SEALS OF CORPORATIONS, SOVEREIGNS, &c. 558-637
The Photographs by Stephen Thompson.
Descriptive Catalogue of the objects which have been arranged approximately chronologically, with an introduction by Charles Harrison, will be ready shortly. The subjects supply evidence of man's advancement from the lowest stage of his history to the latest epoch.
Specimens and Catalogues of the Publishers.
W. A. MANSELL and CO., 2, Percy-street, Rathbone-place, W.

CHROMOS, OLEOGRAPHS, and FRAMES, also every kind of Engravings, at half the usual prices. Handsome Frames for the Coloured Picture given with this Paper, 2s. 6d. Every description of Mouldings to the Trade.
GEO. REES, 43, Russell-street, Covent-garden.

WHITE WOOD ARTICLES, for PAINTING, FERN-PRINTING, and DECALECOMANIE, Screens, Book-covers, Glove, Knitting, and Handkerchief Boxes, Paper Knives, Fans, &c. Priced Lists on application.
WM. BARNARD, 119, Edgware-road, London.

MUSICAL-BOX DEPOTS, 22, Ludgate-hill, and 56, Cheapside; London.—Nicole's celebrated Musical Boxes playing best secular and sacred music. Prices £1 to £10; Snuff-boxes, 15s. to 50s. Catalogues gratis, post-free.—Apply to WALES and McCULLOCH, as above.

BENSON'S WATCHES and CLOCKS. These far-famed Watches suit all pockets, all tastes, all climates, and the means and occupations of everyone. Two hundred thousand have already been sold, and are in all parts of the world, ranging in price from 2s. to 200 gns. See Illustrated Watch and Jewellery Pamphlet, post-free, 2d. each, for prices, &c. Watches sent safe by post to all parts of the world.—Old Bond-street and Ludgate-hill.

JENNER and KNEWSTUB'S EUNOMIA (patented). An important improvement in watches.

JENNER and KNEWSTUB'S EUNOMIA WATCH has a perfectly safe mainspring.

JENNER and KNEWSTUB'S EUNOMIA WATCH has an improved keyless action, cannot be over-wound, is a perfect timekeeper.

JENNER and KNEWSTUB'S Lady's Keyless Gold Watch, Ten Guineas.

JENNER and KNEWSTUB'S Lady's Keyless Gold Watch, Twelve Guineas.

JENNER and KNEWSTUB'S Gentleman's English Gold Lever Watch, Twelve Guineas.

JENNER and KNEWSTUB'S Gold Watch Chains, Hall marked, 18 ct., five guineas per oz.

JENNER and KNEWSTUB'S Gold Bracelets, Ten Guineas.

JENNER and KNEWSTUB'S Gem Rings, from Five Guineas.

JENNER and KNEWSTUB'S Gold Earrings, from Two Guineas.

JENNER and KNEWSTUB'S Ten Guinea Silver-fitted Dressing-Case.

JENNER and KNEWSTUB'S Ten Guinea Silver-fitted Travelling-Bag.

CASH DISCOUNT 10 PER CENT. JENNER and KNEWSTUB. To the QUEEN. 33, ST. JAMES'S-STREET, and 66, JERMYN-STREET.

LONG, Short, and Weak Sight treated by the scientific use of TINTED SPECTACLE LENSES, which impart an immediate sense of coolness and relief, so essential to defective vision. Persons can be suited in the country. S. and B. SOLOMONS, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly.

CROQUET.—ASSER and SHERWIN'S 10s. to 70s. each Set, Complete, with the latest improvements. Sent, carriage-paid, to the country. Descriptive Catalogues post-free. Every Article of the best quality. Balls or Mallets supplied separately. Old Balls or Mallets repaired. Asser and Sherwin, 81, Strand, W.C.; and 69, Oxford-street, W. London.

PRESENTS FOR WEDDINGS. Dressing Cases, Travelling Bags, Work Boxes and Baskets, elegant Ornaments for the Drawing-Room, Dining-Room, Library, &c.; Despatch Boxes, Jewel Cases, Perfume Cases, Smelling Bottles, Ivory Hair Brushes and Hand Mirrors, Purse, Pocket Books, Cigar Cases, Reticule Bags, Courier Bags. TEN THOUSAND Articles suitable for Presents for All Occasions. Catalogues post-free. ASSER and SHERWIN, 81, Strand, W.C.; and 69, Oxford-street, W. London.

ARCHERY.—Bows, Arrows, Targets, and Accoutrements. The best qualities only. Clubs supplied at wholesale prices. Catalogues post-free. ASSER and SHERWIN, 81, Strand, W.C.

PRIZES.—ASSER and SHERWIN beg to call attention to their Specialties for Prizes for Archery, Athletic Sports, &c. A parcel of suitable articles sent for selection on receipt of a reference. Catalogues post-free. Asser and Sherwin, 81, Strand, W.C.; and 69, Oxford-street, W.

CHUBBS' NEW PATENT SAFES, Steel Plated, with Diagonal Bolts, to resist Wedges, Drills, and Fire. CHUBBS' PATENT DETECTOR LOCKS, of all sizes and for every purpose. Street-door Latches with small and neat keys. Cash, Deed, Paper, and Writing Boxes, all fitted with the Detector Locks. SAFES FOR JEWELS and PLATE. IRON DOORS FOR STRONG ROOMS. Illustrated Price Lists Gratis and Post-free. Chubb and Son, 57, St. Paul's-churchyard, London; 28, Lord-street, Liverpool; 68, Cross-street, Manchester; and Wolverhampton.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN PRINTER. The People's Printing-Press, for Authors, Amateurs, the Army and Navy, &c.—Prospectuses forwarded on application. D. G. BERRI, 36, High Holborn, London, W.C.

YACHTING SEASON at RYDE, COWES

&c.—THE ISLE OF WIGHT from Victoria and London Bridge by the LONDON, BRIGHTON, and SOUTH COAST RAILWAY. (Direct via Southsea and Bournemouth.) Saturday to Monday Cheap Tickets and Family or Tourist Tickets. Improved Train Service.
THE SOUTH COAST. Brighton, Bognor, Eastbourne, Worthing, Haslemere, St. Leonards, Littlehampton, Southsea, Havering.
Improved Train Service from Victoria and London Bridge—SATURDAY to MONDAY CHEAP TICKETS.
For particulars see Time Tables of the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway; also, outside cover of "Bradshaw."
The West-End General Inquiry and Booking-Office for the South Coast and Isle of Wight is at 24, Regent-circus, Piccadilly.
By Order, J. P. KNIGHT, General Manager. London Bridge Terminus.

NAVAL CADETSHIPS, &c. EASTMAN'S R.N. ACADEMY, Southsea. At the Examination for Naval Cadetships, in November last ALL the Pupils sent up to compete were SUCCESSFUL, taking fourth, fifth, ninth, &c. places. At the last Examination One Third of the Naval Cadetships given were obtained by Pupils, who took third, sixth, eighth, ninth, tenth, &c. places; and Twenty Pupils out of Twenty-three passed their Examination.

SMART'S WRITING, BOOKKEEPING, &c.—Persons of any age, however bad their writing, may in eight lessons acquire permanently an elegant and flowing style of penmanship, adapted either to professional pursuits or private correspondence. Bookkeeping by double entry, as practised in the Government, banking, and mercantile offices; Arithmetic, Short-hand, &c.—Apply to Mr. W. SMART, at his School, in the 97, Quadrant, Regent-street. Agent to the West of England Fire and Life Insurance Company.

BEDFORDSHIRE MIDDLE-CLASS PUBLIC SCHOOL. Kempston, near Bedford. Annual Fee, £3 10s. No Ex-Gras. For particulars apply to the Secretary, Mr. T. W. TURNLEY, Bedford.

EDUCATION.—ONGAR GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—Established 1811. Most healthy locality. Diet unlimited, and of the best. Unusual advantages offered. Terms, 30s. For Prospectus apply to the Principal.

STAMMERING and STUTTERING. Messrs. DANZIGER and CO., 75, Welbeck-street, W., effectually and permanently CURE ALL IMPEDIMENTS OF SPEECH, whether due to nervousness or other causes, irrespective of age or sex. No mechanical appliances used. The highest references and testimonials to be obtained on application. No fee unless benefit derived. Attendance Daily from Twelve to Three o'clock.—N.B. A limited number of Patients received into the Establishment at Upper Norwood.

THE POTTERY GALLERIES, 31, Orchard-street, Portman-square. JOHN MORTLOCK begs to announce that these Rooms (in connection with 203 and 204, Oxford-street, and Granville-place) are NOW OPEN, and form by far the largest Establishment of the kind in England. The Main Gallery is devoted to the ARTISTIC POTTERY of Messrs. Minton and Co., including the works of Mr. Coleman, M.M. Solon and Muesell, and other eminent artists. The selection of SERVICES for Breakfast, Luncheon, Dinner, Dessert, Tea, Toilet, and Culinary purposes, all in separate departments, from the ordinary to the most elaborate, will be found on a scale hitherto unattempted. Two Rooms are appropriated to the disposition of TABLE and ORNAMENTAL GLASS, in unique and elegant shapes, designed and engraved specially for this Firm by the best artists. All Goods are marked in plain figures, at the lowest remunerative prices, with a discount for cash. JOHN MORTLOCK, 203 and 204, Oxford-street; and 31, Orchard-street, Portman-sq., W.

MAPPIN and WEBB, Manufacturers of ELECTRO SILVER PLATE, of best quality. Tea and Coffee Services, Kettles, Toast-Racks, Butter-Coolers, Cruet-Frames, &c.

MAPPIN and WEBB'S Fine TABLE CUTLERY, Razors, Scissors, Sportsmen's Knives, &c. Manufacturers of the celebrated Shilling Razors, the Civic and Guildhall Pocket-Knives, &c.

MAPPIN and WEBB'S CANTEN CASES and PLATE CHESTS, for one, two, three, and six persons, at £4 12s. 6d., £6 6s., £8, also £11 11s. to £16 and £25, always ready for forwarding. Special Lists free.

MAPPIN and WEBB'S SPOONS and FORKS are decidedly the very heaviest plating, and last the longest. Their quality lasts 20 years, the quality 12 years, the quality 7 years.

MAPPIN and WEBB'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, post-free, from 7s. 7d., and 7s. 7d., Oxford-street, W., and Mansion House-buildings, City.

MARRIAGES.—KITCHEN REQUISITES. Fenders, Fireirons, Tea-Urns, Kettles, Lamps, Baths, &c. An extensive Stock. Every article fitted in plain figures. MAPPIN and WEBB'S West-End Furnishing Galleries, 76, 77, and 78, Oxford-street.

MARRIAGES.—MAPPIN and WEBB forward their new ILLUSTRATED IRONMONGERY CATALOGUE (just in from the printer's), also their new Illustrated Catalogue of Electro Plating and Cutlery, containing 500 Drawings, post-free.—Address, 76, 77, and 78, Oxford-street, or Mansion House-buildings, City, London.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING (carriage-free) 30 per cent less than any other House. See our new Illustrated Catalogue, containing 500 Designs, with prices and estimates. Also a Coloured Catalogue of our Silver Plating and Painted Enamelled Bed-Room Suites, from 10 gns. complete, gratis and post-free, from LEVIN CRAWFORD and CO., Cabinet Manufacturers, 73, 75, and 81, Brompton-road, London.

BATHS.—DEANE'S DOMESTIC BATHS. Illustrated Price Catalogue gratis and post-free. 1. Gas Hot-Water Bath, complete, new pattern, £13 13s. 2. Shower Baths (pillar, hip, and recumbent), 66s., 80s., 147s. 3. Taper Open Baths, japanned oak, 12s. 6d., 19s., 23s., 47s. 4. Hip Baths, for ladies or gentlemen, 10s., 22s., 25s., 27s. 5. Sponging Baths, all sizes, various patterns, 15s., 18s., 21s. 6. Travelling Baths, with lock and key, 28s., 34s., 40s. A discount of 5 per cent for cash payment, and upwards. Deane and Co., 46, King William-street, London Bridge. A.D. 1703.

ICE SAFES or REFRIGERATORS Fitted with Water Tanks and Filters, and every modern improvement. The New American Ice-Making Machine, for use with Ice, Champagne, Frappe Pails, Seltzingers, Freezing Powders, &c. Illustrated Price-Lists free on application at sole office. THE WENHAM-LEAKE ICE COMPANY, 125, Strand, London, W.C. (corner of Savoy-street).

LITTLE PORTABLE KITCHENS, for Mothers, Nurses, Invalids, and Tourists, or for Yachting, Boating, and Travelling, to boil water, make tea, cocoa, coffee, hot soups, make broth, or prepare any food at a moment's notice, in the bed-room, nursery, railway carriage, cabin, or the field. 21s. EDAM, 106, Oxford-street.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING. EPPS'S COCOA. BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast-tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."—Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Each packet is labelled, JAMES EPPS and CO., Homoeopathic Chemists, London. Agents in New York—Boericke and Tafel, 145, Grand-street.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY. This celebrated and most delicious old mellow Spirit is the very CREAM OF IRISH WHISKIES, in quality unrivalled, perfectly pure, and more wholesome than the finest Cognac Brandy. Note the words, "Kinahan's LL" on seal, label, and cork. Wholesale Depot, 20, Great Titchfield-street, Oxford-street, W.

WM. YOUNGER and CO'S ALES are of the Highest Purity, possess eminently invigorating and Refreshing Properties, and are distinguished for their Delicacy of Flavour, Sparkling, Refreshing, and Nourishing. To be had of the principal Retailers. Observe Trade Marks, as Water brands are frequently substituted. Breweries, Edinburgh. Established 1749. London Store, Belvedere-road, S.E.

FETES CHAMPETRES and DINNER

DRESSES.—NEUTRAL SHADES in SILK of the most beautiful Tints, and Mixtures of Light and Dark Grey, Violet, Mauve, White, and Black Mixtures, from the best houses in Paris. JAYS.

NEW GRENADINE COSTUMES, of the most Fashionable Patterns in BLACK, fit for immediate wear, with Skirt and Polonaise complete, £2 5s. JAYS.

BLACK and WHITE EVENING DRESSES. New Designs.—Messrs. JAY beg to invite an inspection of their Evening Dresses, in Black and White Tulle, Net, and Silk Grenadine, beginning at very low prices, and also made up in the richest, best, and lightest fabrics of the season. JAYS.

SUMMER BLACK SILKS, of a special make and character, very bright and light, warranted to wear and retain the colour, and remarkably cheap. JAYS. THE LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE, 245, 247, 249, and 251, Regent-street.

SUDDEN MOURNING.—Messrs. JAY are always provided with experienced Dressmakers and Milliners, ready to travel to any part of the kingdom, free of expense to purchasers, when the emergencies of sudden or unexpected mourning require the immediate execution of mourning orders. They take with them dresses, bonnets, and millinery, besides materials at 1s per yard and upwards from the piece, all marked in plain figures and at the same price as if purchased at the London General Mourning Warehouse, Regent-street. Reasonable estimates are also given for household mourning, at a great saving to large or small families. JAYS. THE LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE, 245, 247, 249, and 251, Regent-street.

BAKER and CRISP'S SILKS, Economical, Useful, and Pretty. BAKER and CRISP'S SILKS. Every description; from 1 to 20 gns. BAKER and CRISP'S. Prices are less than any house in London. Baker and Crisp, 198, Regent-street.

GREAT SALE of MUSLINS. Plain, Stripes, and Fancy, 4 1/2d. yard. GREAT SALE of MUSLINS. Plain, Striped, and Figured, 6 1/2d. GREAT SALE of MUSLINS. Beautiful clear Organdies, 8 1/2d. GREAT SALE of MUSLINS. The most lovely Chintzes, 9 1/2d. GREAT SALE of MUSLINS. Indian, French, and Swiss, 10 1/2d. GREAT SALE of MUSLINS. of every description, at half price. GREAT SALE of GRENADINES. Plain, Black, Coloured, and Fancy. GREAT SALE of GRENADINES. Black and White and White and Black. SUMMER MATERIALS. Thousands from 6d. per yard. Patterns free. BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street.

BAKER and CRISP'S HEIGHT of FASHION. For the NEWEST POLONAISE and COSTUMES. For the most LADY-LIKE POLONAISE and COSTUMES. For the most ELEGANT POLONAISE and COSTUMES. For the most ECONOMICAL POLONAISE and COSTUMES. For the most USEFUL POLONAISE and COSTUMES. For the most DISTINGUISHED POLONAISE and COSTUMES. Engravings free. REGISTERED.

BAKER and CRISP'S CARRIAGES. Engravings free. 198, Regent-street.

GARDEN, LAWN, and SEASIDE. BAKER and CRISP'S KILTED, PLEATED, and FLOUNCED SKIRTS. Baker and Crisp's New Engravings sent free. 198, Regent-street.

SEA, LAND, or RAIL. Ladies!—The Real West of England Etracane WOOL-DYED SERGES, to be obtained only at BAKER and CRISP'S, from 2s. 3d. per yard. Patterns free.—198, Regent-street.

38th PERIODICAL CLEARANCE of ODDS and ENDS, in Bundles of useful and pretty fabrics—in 50-yard bundles. Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4. 25s., 35s., 45s., 55s. Well worth the attention of Families, Schools, and other Institutions. Sent for P.O.O.—BAKER and CRISP, Regent-street.

LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING. A Bankrupt's Stock of very superior UNDERCLOTHING, well worth the attention of intending purchasers. Lists free.—BAKER and CRISP'S, 198, Regent-street.

MESSRS. NICHOLSON beg to announce that their newly-arranged books of patterns of Silks and Dress Fabrics are now ready, and will be forwarded free on application.—D. NICHOLSON and CO., 50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard, London.

NICHOLSON'S NEW SILKS. Coloured Glacés, thirty shades, from 1s. 11 1/2d. per yard. 1000 Patterns post-free, on the new seriation plan. At NICHOLSON'S.

NICHOLSON'S NEW SILKS. Checks and Stripes from 1 guinea a Dress, reversible. 1000 Patterns post-free on the new seriation plan. At NICHOLSON'S.

NICHOLSON'S BLACK SILKS, Black Glacés, Gros Grains, Drap de Lyons, Drap de Paris, &c., from 1 guinea a Dress. 1000 Patterns post-free, on the new seriation plan. At NICHOLSON'S.

£5000 WORTH of really Elegant and Useful LYONS SILKS, of last year's designs, at 2s. a yard underoriginal prices. 1000 Patterns free, on the new seriation plan. At NICHOLSON'S.

SALE of COSTUMES, SILKS, MANTLES, &c. GASK and GASK (late Grant and Gask) beg to announce their usual SALE of SURPLUS SUMMER STOCK at greatly-reduced prices. The following list of Departments will give some idea of the extent and importance of the Sale, it being a principle of this Firm to clear off all Surplus Stock each season VERY CHEAP. Plain and Fancy Silks. Silk Costumes, Train Skirts. Black Silks, Foulards. Fête and Ball Dresses. Costumes in Mixed Fabrics. Parasols, Sunshades. Millinery, Lingeries. Mourning Goods. Linens, Balisets. Gentlemen's Scarfs. All Goods marked in Plain Figures at lowest cash prices. Patterns sent to the country. 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, Oxford-street; 3, 4, and 5, Wells-street, London.

COCKSLEDGE and SARGEANT'S STOCK. On WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst., and every succeeding day until the whole is disposed of, JOHN BAKER and COMPANY, 87, 89, 91, and 93, Kensington High-street, will OFFER their very extensive PURCHASES from this STOCK (which was sold at an average discount of 40 to 50 per cent of the Manufacturers' prices), together with the residue of their own Summer Costumes, Grenadines, French and English Dresses, Muslins, Silks, Mantles, Linens, Prints, Piques, Parasols, Scarves, French Flowers, Trimmings, Hosiery, Ribbons, Gloves, &c., at a reduction of more than one third from the usual charges. Catalogues may be obtained on Tuesday.

REDUCED PRICES. THE ANNUAL SALE of SURPLUS SUMMER STOCK at Reduced Prices will commence on MONDAY, JULY 8, and be continued until the end of the month. FREDERICK GORING, 51, 53, 55, 57, and 59, Buckingham Palace-road (three minutes walk from Buckingham Palace and Victoria Station).

SWAN and EDGAR beg to announce their

Summer Sale of SURPLUS FANCY STOCK, in all Departments, on this and following Days, at greatly reduced prices. 9 to 11, Piccadilly; and 39 to 53, Regent-street.

SILK JACKETS and POLONAISE. SERIALIZED and RE-SOLD at a Lot of most fashionable models in SILK JACKETS and POLONAISE, at half original prices. REAL SEALSKIN JACKETS at Summer Prices. Ladies will find it most advantageous to purchase now Real Sealskin Jackets from Swann and Co.'s Stock at a reduction of 30 per cent. The small catch of seals and the fearful loss by hurricanes will make them very dear in the winter.

COSTUMES and POLONAISE.—SEWELL and CO. are now OFFERING distinguished Novelties in BROCADED and FANCY SILKS Lyons Failles in Camayoux shades. FLOREAL FLOULARDS, Crêpelles, &c., for Polonaise and Costumes. £14, from 3 gns. A special purchase of Black and Coloured Plain Silks, from 4s. 6d. to 7s. 11d. per yard. Elegant Silk Costumes, Skirts, and Polonaise at one third less than the Paris prices. Compton House, Frith-street, Soho-square, W.

SALE of SURPLUS STOCK. BURGESS'S bond-fide Ready-Money Sale upon the Cheap System has commenced, and will continue during the Month. Patterns free.—65A, Oxford-street.

SURPLUS DRESS FABRICS, for Dinner, Evening, Garden Parties, Travelling and Summer Wear, in endless variety, commencing at 1s. 11d. to 2s. 2d. the Dress. Patterns free. BURGESS'S FRENCH MUSLIN WAREHOUSE, 65A, Oxford-street.

A WEDDING OUTFIT for £20. List of Articles post-free. Can be supplied at an hour's notice. Mrs. ADDLEY BOURNE, 37, Piccadilly.

A WEDDING OUTFIT for £50. Price-Book, with 70 Illustrations, with List of Articles for each Outfit, gratis and free. Mrs. ADDLEY BOURNE, 37, Piccadilly.

BABY LINEN.—A LAYETTE for £20. List post-free. "Excellent quality and good taste."—The Queen. Mrs. ADDLEY BOURNE, 37, Piccadilly.

POMPADOUR CRINOLINES. 25s. each. Made of Horsehair, India-rubber Tubing, &c. No steel used. Piccadilly Japan, 12s. 6d. each. Mrs. ADDLEY BOURNE, 37, Piccadilly.

SWISS EMBROIDERY WORK. Patterns post-free. 1365 yards Swiss Embroidery Work .. 3 1/2d. per yard. 1380 " " " " 2 1/2d. " 3188 " " " " 2 1/2d. " 1363 yards Wide and Handsome Madeira Work, from 8 1/2d. per yard. Mrs. ADDLEY BOURNE, 37, Piccadilly (opposite St. James's Church).

THE "LONDON OUTFITTING" STORES. Guaranteed saving of Twenty per cent. Patterns, Illustrations, and Catalogues post-free. The "One-Guinea" Flannel Dressing Gowns. The "One-Guinea" Polonaise. Paris models. The "One-Guinea" Breakfast Dress. The "One-Guinea" Riding Trousers. The "Five-Guinea" Baby Linen Set. The "Ten-Guinea" Baby Linen Set. The "Twenty-Guinea" Wedding Trousseau. The "Twenty-five Guinea" India Outfit. The "July Surplus" Sale now on. The Address, 128, 129, Oxford-street, London. The Managersess, Mrs. T. G. YOUNG.

NOSE MACHINE.—This is a contrivance which, applied to the Nose for an hour daily, so directs the soft cartilage of which the member consists that an ill-formed nose is quickly shaped to perfection. 10s. 6d. sent free. ALEX. ROSS, 248, High Holborn London. Pamphlet, 2 stamps.

SPANISH FLY is the acting ingredient in ALEX. ROSS'S CANTHARIDES OIL, which speedily produces Whiskers and thickens Hair. 3s. 6d.; sent by post for 54 stamps.—Alex. Ross, 248, High Holborn, London.

SILK and WOOLLEN DRESSES DYED and CLEANED in unequalled style and moderate charge by the METROPOLITAN STEAM BLEACHING and DYEING COMPANY. Chintzes, Carpets, Beds, Bedding, &c., thoroughly cleaned and renovated.—472, New Oxford-street, and 17, Wharf-road, City-road.

FADED CURTAINS DYED equal to new, in a few days, at a moderate charge. Price-Lists sent. METROPOLITAN STEAM DYEING and BLEACHING COMPANY, 17, Wharf-road, City-road; and 472, New Oxford-street.

DON'T BEAT YOUR CARPETS; have them thoroughly cleaned and colours revived. Price 4d. &c. per yard. Bed and Mattress Purifiers. METROPOLITAN STEAM BLEACHING and DYEING COMPANY, 472, New Oxford-street; and 17, Wharf-road, City-road.

BURN THE "STAR" NIGHTLIGHTS.

OAKEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH. Old Knives cleaned with this preparation bear a brilliancy of polish equal to new cutlery. Can be used with any kind of knife-edge or knife-cleaning machine. Packages, 3d. each; and Tins, 6d., 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. each. Wholesale, Oakley and Sons, Wellington Emery and Black-Lead Mills, Blackfriars, London.

IMPERFECT DIGESTION and ASSIMILATION. SAVORY and MOORE'S PANCREATIC EMULSION and PANCREATIN are the most potent remedial agents. They are the only remedies yet known for effecting the digestion of Cod-Liver Oil and preventing nausea, while they also efficiently supply the place of the oil when rejected by the stomach. These facts are now attested by the published records of numerous medical men, extracts from which accompany each Bottle, price from 2s. to 21s. Savory and Moore, 113, New Bond-street, London; and All Chemists. NOTE.—Name and Trade Mark on each Bottle.

ASTHMA and BRONCHITIS effectually relieved by the use of DATURA TATULA, for "in a most fearful attack of asthma Lord Dunsany had scarcely smoked the Datura Tatula for more than a minute or so when the symptoms abated, and in ten minutes more he was relieved wonderfully. He told me he had used it for years with the most perfect success. Certainly the inhalation had the most magical effect I ever witnessed."—Dr. J. McVeagh. "I have never known an instance in which relief was not obtained."—Genl. Alexander. Sold as tobacco, in tins, 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s., and 18s. Cigars and cigarettes, in Boxes, 3s., 6s., 8s., and 15s. Pastilles for inhalation, Boxes, 2s. 6d., 5s., and 10s. SAVORY and MOORE, 143, New Bond-street, London.

HAY FEVER.—ANTHOXANTHUM. Administered as spray. Price 2s. 6d. per oz.; free by post, 2s. 9d.; or, with glass spray producer, 10s. 6d.; placed ditto, 14s. 6d.; superior vulcanite ditto, 25s. and 29s. 6d.; carriage paid. Prepared only by JAMES EPPS and CO., Homoeopathic Chemists 170, Piccadilly; 48, Threadneedle-street; and 112, Great Russell-st.

GLYKALINE. THE NEW REMEDY FOR HAY FEVER, Colds, Coughs, and Derangements of the Mucous Surfaces generally. Prepared by LEATH and ROSS, Homoeopathic Chemists, London, 5, St. Paul's-churchyard; and 9, Vere-street, W. Sold by all Druggists, in bottles, 1s. 1 1/2d. and 2s. 9d.

NEURALINE, the New External Remedy for the Instant Cure of the most Painful Neuralgia, Toothache, Sciatica, Rheumatism, Gout, Catarrhs of the Genito-urinary Organs, and All Nerve Pains. Prepared by LEATH and ROSS, Homoeopathic Chemists, London, 5, St. Paul's-churchyard; and 9, Vere-street, W. Sold by all Druggists, in bottles, 1s. 1 1/2d. and 2s. 9d.

NEW MUSIC.

GOUNOD'S NEW MARCHE ROMAINE
(Companion piece to the celebrated "Silver Trumpets").
Composed expressly for the Pope. Price, for Piano, Organ (with
pedal obligato), or Harmonium, 3s.; Piano Duet, 4s.; Full
Orchestra, 3s.; Septet, 2s.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50 New Bond-street.

FRANCAIS AU CHAMPAGNE VALSE.
Four Piano. PAR JULES KLEIN. The rage in Paris and
throughout the Continent. Price 4s.; postage-free, 2s.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

DAN GODFREY'S NEW WALTZ.

LITTLE NELL. A New Waltz, by DAN
GODFREY (B. M. Gren. Guards), on "Little Nell,"
"Constance," and other favourite melodies, by George Linley.
"This waltz will be heard at every dance." Price 4s.; postage-
free, 2s. Solo or Duet.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

COOTE'S OLD ENGLISH LANCERS.
A capital set of Lancers on Old English Ditties. By C.
COOTE. Beautifully illustrated. Price 4s.; postage-free, 2s.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

AN ENTIRELY NEW WORK FOR MUSICAL EDUCATION.

MAYNARD'S MUSIC COPY-BOOKS
contain a Progressive Course of Instruction in Music, upon
a system designed by WALTER MAYNARD.
The Music Copy-Books will, it is believed, be equally useful to
master and pupil, by relieving the former from the necessity of
constantly repeating the same rules, and ensuring the gradual pro-
gress of the latter.
Parts I. and II. contain RUDIMENTS OF MUSIC.
Part III. contains INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE PIANOFORTE.
Parts IV. and V. contain THE RUDIMENTS OF HARMONY.
Part VI. contains INSTRUCTIONS IN VOCALISING, PART-
SINGING, AND SINGING AT SIGHT.
Price Sixpence each; postage-free for seven stamps.
"The system is of manifest value."—Daily Telegraph.
"An admirable idea is manifested in these copy-books, calculated
to give immense assistance to young beginners, whether pianists,
vocalists, or students of the science of harmony."—News of the
World.—CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

A SEQUEL to the FIRST SERIES of
MUSIC COPY-BOOKS. By WALTER MAYNARD. Price
6d. This book contains Exercises intended for the use of those
Students who, having learnt the rules of Thorough Bass and Har-
mony, require to gain experience in their application.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street, and all Musiciansellers.

KEY to the SEQUEL for the FIRST
SERIES of MUSIC COPY-BOOKS. By WALTER
MAYNARD. Price 6d. It is not, of course, desirable that the
Student should consult the Key to the Sequel until the Exercises
have been done; but the Key is necessary, not only to correct the
faults that may be made in the Exercises, but also to show how
different chords are treated.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street, and all Musiciansellers.

NEW SONGS. By VARIOUS
COMPOSERS.
WILLIE'S SHIP. BERTHOLD TOURS. 3s.
THE BLIND GIRL'S DREAM. LOUISA GRAY. 4s.
IT WAS EARLY IN THE SPRING TIME. LOUISA GRAY. 3s.
FADED FLOWERS. J. MOLLOY. 4s.
OH LET ME HEAR THY VOICE. A. RANDEGGER. 3s.
COME WHERE THE WILLOWS, BENDING, WEEP. Sir J.
BENEDICT. 3s.
MY BOYHOOD'S VANISHED YEARS. R. F. HARVEY. 3s.
SLEEP, DARLING ONE, SLEEP. R. F. HARVEY. 3s.
Either of the above sent postage-free, on receipt of half price in
stamps.—CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

SPECIMENS of all the following
INSTRUMENTS may be seen at the INTERNATIONAL
EXHIBITION, Class 2. Illustrated and descriptive Catalogues
may be had on application to the Clerk in charge, or to
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

CHAPPELL and CO'S SCHOOL-ROOM
PIANOFORTE. In Canadian Walnut or Mahogany Case, Price
TWENTY GUINEAS. This instrument combines good quality of
tone and excellence of workmanship. It has the merit of standing
well in tune, and is capable of enduring hard school practice with-
out going out of order.—ChapPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

CHAPPELL and CO'S STUDENT'S
PIANOFORTE. Five Octaves, F to F. Check Action, Tri-
chord Treble. Price FIFTEEN GUINEAS.
This instrument has been designed by Mr. John Hullah ex-
pressly for the use of Students, and will be found invaluable where
space or portability is an object. The compass is quite sufficient
for classical music—the whole of Mozart's and contemporary
works being written within the five octaves F to F, as the piano-
fortes of that date did not exceed that compass.
For Practice in Schools or Colleges they will be equally welcome,
as more economical than using larger and more expensive instru-
ments.—ChapPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

CHAPPELL and CO'S CONDUCTOR'S
PIANOFORTE. Four octaves, C to C. Price TWELVE
GUINEAS. Intended for leading Singing Classes and Choirs, or
Elementary Instruction. The whole of Bach's 48 Preludes and
Fugues can be played on this instrument.
ChapPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

CHAPPELL and CO'S YACHT PIANINO,
with Folding Keyboard, Check Action, Trichord Treble. In
solid Mahogany, or Black Case, Walnut Case, THIRTY-
GUINEAS; or in Maple, THIRTY-FIVE GUINEAS. Constructed
for Ships' Cabins, to occupy the smallest possible space, and to
stand the damp of a sea voyage; the back is strengthened with iron
bars and metallic plates, and the whole of the mechanism is of the
best quality.—ChapPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

CHAPPELL and CO'S ORIENTAL
MODEL PIANOFORTE. Iron Frame, Trichord through-
out, Check Action, Seven Octaves, Solid Walnut Case, FIFTY-FIVE
GUINEAS; or in Solid Mahogany or Black Walnut Case, and Check
Action, FORTY-THREE GUINEAS; with Plain Action, THIRTY-
EIGHT GUINEAS.

Made expressly to withstand the heat and moisture of extreme
climate. Every part that is plated is also secured with screws. The
felt on the hammers, &c., is fastened with pins. The back and silk
frame are lined with perforated zinc, to keep out damp and insects,
and every precaution taken that has been suggested by persons who
have had many years' experience in the care of musical instruments
in India and China.

Testimonials of the durability of these instruments can be seen
at 50, New Bond-street.

The price includes—1, Packing-Cases of tin and wood; 2, A suit-
able tuning-hammer or key; 3, A tuning-fork; 4, Some additional
strings; 5, A Book on Tuning and Preserving the instrument; 6,
And the Carriage to the Docks.
ChapPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

CHAPPELL and CO'S OBLIQUE
PIANOFORTE.—Trichord throughout, Check Action, Iron
Frame, Seven Octaves.

The great merit of Pianos made with Diagonal Strings consists in
the increased tone (which is equal to a Grand) and diminution of
size. They are usually placed away from the wall. This, besides
affording the facility of the vocalists facing the audience, allows
the floor to act as a second sound-board, and the vibrations to
spread equally throughout the room, instead of penetrating the
next apartment.
Prices, in various woods, from FIFTY GUINEAS upwards.
ChapPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

CHAPPELL and CO'S MINIATURE
ORGAN. In Polished Walnut Case, Carved and Decorated.
Compass, C to G; General Swell; two Foot-blows; Swell Pedal
for the Knee. Price SEVENTY-EIGHT GUINEAS.

The tone of this instrument will be found softer and sweeter
than any organ yet produced, and is still of sufficient power to fill
a large-sized room. It is extremely easy to blow, and is placed on
large castors, so that it can be wheeled about with the greatest
facility. The space occupied is very little more than that by a
Cottage Piano.
German Patents can be added at an extra cost of from Five to Ten
Guineas.—ChapPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

CHAPPELL and CO'S CHANCEL
ORGAN. Four Stops. Made of the best-seasoned mate-
rials, and finished with the greatest care. Price SIXTY-FIVE
GUINEAS.—ChapPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

CHAPPELL and CO'S DRAWING-
ROOM ORGAN. Twelve Stops, two rows of Keys, six com-
position Pedals, two-and-a-half octaves of German Pedals. Hand-
some case. TWO HUNDRED GUINEAS.
ChapPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

CHAPPELL and CO'S NEW ORGAN
HARMONIUMS. From FIVE to ONE HUNDRED and
EIGHTY GUINEAS.

NEW MUSIC.

THE ALEXANDRE NEW SIX-GUINEA
ORGAN HARMONIUM. Solid Oak Case, Five Octaves, and
Two Foot-Boards.

The ever-increasing musical culture of all classes of society has
established so large a demand for free reed instruments that many
makers have sprung up who offer articles of such inferior and nasal
quality of tone that the title of Harmonium suggests to many lovers
of music the nearest approach to an instrument of torture that can
be met with in the present age.

In the instruments now offered to the public the tone will be
found directed of all that has hitherto been considered objection-
able. This and has been obtained by using a larger and thicker
tongue, and a new system of voicing, which renders the tone rich
and organ-like.

Another advantage in the new system is the increased strength of
the reeds, and diminished liability to go out of tune by forcing the
bellows.

The new system is applied to all the large instruments with still
greater effect, and without extra cost.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

CHAPPELL and CO'S ORGAN
HARMONIUMS on the THREE-YEARS'SYSTEM.—These
instruments have the sound of the organ without the dead-
weight of requiring tuning, with much quicker articulation than
the American Organs, and at half the cost, at
ChapPELL and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street.

CHAPPELL and CO'S CHURCH and
DRAWING-ROOM ORGANS on the THREE-YEARS'SYSTEM
of HIRE, from 16s. per year, at ChapPELL and Co.'s,
50, New Bond-street. Lists on application.

CHAPPELL and CO'S PIANOFORTES
for SALE. The Largest Stock in London, by Broadwood,
Collard, Erard, ChapPELL, &c., new and secondhand, at
ChapPELL and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street.

CHAPPELL and CO'S HARMONIUMS
for SALE, from 5s. to 100s. Alexandres, Wholesale
Agents. Illustrated Catalogues on application.
ChapPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

ORGANS, ORGAN HARMONIUMS,
AMERICAN ORGANS, and ALEXANDRE HARMONIUMS,
may be compared together, for PURCHASE or HIRE, on the Three
Years' System, at CHAPPELL'S, 50, New Bond-street.

ORGANS for DRAWING-ROOM or
CHURCHES, from 45s. to 250s. for SALE or HIRE, on
the Three-Years' System, at
CHAPPELL'S, 50, New Bond-street.

RECOMMENDED BY ALL THE PROFESSORS.

THE DIGITORIUM (a small Dumb
Piano—Patent).—This remarkable invention materially
assists any person to Play and become Perfect on the Pianoforte,
Organ, or Harmonium, by strengthening and rendering the fingers
independent in an incredibly short time; and can now be had
(price 15s. 7d. with ivory keys, 18s.) of the sole Manufacturers,
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

NEW PIANOFORTE SOLO by
POLYDOR DE VOS.
LOIN DE TOL (Meditation). 4s.
J. B. CRAMER and Co., 201, Regent-street, W.

VALSE LEGERE. J. BERTRAM.
For Piano. 4s. This charming Valse, composed by Auguste
Mey, may also be had as a Song.
J. B. CRAMER and Co., 201, Regent-street, W.

NEW DUET FOR SOPRANO AND CONTRALTO.

THE WEAVERS OF BRIANZA. Bordese.
4s. With English and Italian Words.
J. B. CRAMER and Co., 201, Regent-street, W.

SUNG BY ALL THE PRINCIPAL BARITONES.

THE TROOPER. ALFRED PLUMPTON.
4s. "One of the most taking songs lately published."—Review.
J. B. CRAMER and Co., 201, Regent-street, W.

LOUISA GRAY'S NEW SONGS FOR TENOR.

FORGOTTEN. In G. 4s. Also published
in E flat for Ladies' voices.
J. B. CRAMER and Co., 201, Regent-street, W.

JOHN BLOCKLEY'S LATEST SONGS.

MY DREAMS. "I dream of thee." 4s.
FAR OUT AT SEA. 4s.
J. B. CRAMER and Co., 201, Regent-street, W.

W. F. TAYLOR'S NEW SONGS.
O LIST TO THE SONG BIRD. 3s.
THE FLOWER AND THE STAR. 3s.
DAMASK ROSES BRIGHTLY BLOOMING. 3s.
J. B. CRAMER and Co., 201, Regent-street, W.

SUNG BY MISS HELEN D'ALTON.

A MIDNIGHT SONG. By J. L. ROECKEL.
A Song universally admired.
J. B. CRAMER and Co., 201, Regent-street, W.

OH! MA CHARMANTE. A.S. SULLIVAN.
3s. Romance.
Dedicated to Madame Conneau.
J. B. CRAMER and Co., 201, Regent-street, W.

SUNG BY MADAME TREBELL.

L'AIMER TOUJOURS. (Melodie.)
J. BLUMENTHAL. 4s.
J. B. CRAMER and Co., 201, Regent-street, W.

VALSE LEGERE (VOCAL). A MEY 3s.
Also, arranged as a Pianoforte Solo, by J. BERTRAM. 4s.
In the press, with English and Italian Words.
J. B. CRAMER and Co., 201, Regent-street, W.

SUNG BY MADAME TREBELL.

A MOR PER GIOCO. G. MURATORI. 4s.
Mancari di fede. 4s.
J. B. CRAMER and Co., 201, Regent-street, W.

MUSIC.—J. B. CRAMER and CO. have the
largest and most varied Collection of Music, by all the
different London and Paris publishers, which they supply at half
price. Orders from the country are sent postage-free if accompanied by
a remittance.—J. B. CRAMER and Co., 201, Regent-street, W.

PRETTY ENGLISH BALLADS. By

CAMPANA.
Loving and Beloved.
Weep not, O Rose.
In the Time of Apple Blossom.
Bessie's Mistake.
24 stamps each.—HOPWOOD and CREW.

NOTICE.—ALL MUSIC at HALF PRICE.
The best Editions sent postage-free, bound works excepted.
Stamps or post-office order in advance. Lists free on application.
HOPWOOD and CREW, 42, New Bond-street.

STATE BALL, BUCKINGHAM PALACE.
The following were performed by Coote and Timney's Band—
Masquerade Lancers. London Society Valse.
Lella Valse. Court Lancers.
Troopers Quadrille. Court Express Galop.
24 stamps each.—HOPWOOD and CREW, 42, New Bond-street.

THE NEW CHRISTY MINSTREL SONGS,
Sung by the Moore and Burgess Minstrels.
Humming Like the Bee. Love is at the Helm.
Dreaming, still Dreaming. Far Away, but Not Forgotten.
All like Faded Flowers. Fairy Glen.
18 stamps each.—HOPWOOD and CREW, 42, New Bond-street.

THE NEWEST WALTZES.
COOTE'S NEW BURLISQUE WALTZ.
LITTLE COQUETTE VALSE.
COOTE'S SNOWDROP WALTZ.
Solo 24 stamps; Duet, 30.—HOPWOOD and CREW.

HOPKINSON'S PIANOFORTES have
obtained their great reputation at home and abroad by
their intrinsic excellence alone. On every occasion when placed in
competition with those of the world's best makers they have been
awarded First-Class Prize Medals—see 1851, 1855, 1859, 1863, &c.
Prices moderate. To be had of the principal Musiciansellers. Lists
free. Ware-Rooms, 235, Regent-street London. Specimens at the
International Exhibition.

NEW MUSIC.

THE BLACK DOMINO.—The Royal
Edition of Auber's DOMINO NOIR is published this day,
with Italian and English Words. Price 2s. 6d. in paper; 4s. cloth,
gilt edges. This Edition (the first that has ever appeared in Italy)
contains the additional music, composed by Auber for England,
including two Songs and a Chorus never before published in any
country.—BOOSEY and Co., Holles-street.

RICHARD WAGNER'S LOHENGRIN.
The Royal Edition is ready this day, with German, Italian,
and English Words. The English adaptation, by John Owen, is
printed as a poem at the commencement of the volume as well as
under the music. The Italian version is the same that has lately
been performed with so much success at the theatres in Italy, and
which is about to be acted at the Opera-Houses in London. Double
volume, 400 pages, price 5s., paper; 7s. 6d. cloth.
London: BOOSEY and Co., Holles-street.

LADY, LOOK DOWN. The celebrated
Serenade from Offenbach's "Genevieve de Brabant." Enacted
twice every evening at the Philharmonic Theatre. To be had for
Two Voices, or as a Song. Price 4s. And Arranged for the Piano-
forte by Brinley Richards, price 3s. Also, New Editions of the
popular lullaby songs from "Genevieve," "A Cup of Tea" (a temper-
ance song), and the Gendarmes' Song. Price 4s. each.
BOOSEY and Co., Holles-street.

Monthly, price 1d.; post-free, 1½d.

THE CHORALIST. A Popular
Miscellany of Part Music, with English Words. Each Number
contains two celebrated compositions. The JULY Number con-
tains "Oh! my love is like a red, red rose," and "Scots whae hae
wi' Wallace bled." The Seven Numbers for 1872 (fourteen pieces)
post-free for 9 stamps.
London: BOOSEY and Co., Holles-street.

NONE BUT I CAN SAY. New Ballad.
By ARTHUR SULLIVAN. Composed expressly for and sung
by Miss d'Anka, at the Court Theatre. Price 4s.
BOOSEY and Co., Holles-street.

MY TRUE LOVE HAS MY HEART.
Song. The Words by Sir Philip Sidney; the Music by J.
BLUMENTHAL. Sung by Miss Titens, at Mr. Kuhe's concert,
with the greatest possible success. Price 4s.—BOOSEY and Co.

MARGUERITE. New Song. By F. H.
COWEN. Sung by Madame Trebelli-Bettini at all the
principal concerts of the season. Price 4s.—BOOSEY and Co.

DREAMS. By MOLLOY. Sung by
Mr. Sims Reeves with great success. Price 4s.
BOOSEY and Co., Holles-street.

MY AUNT'S SECRET. Operetta. By
F. C. Barnard and J. L. MOLLOY. Performed at the
Royal Gallery of Illustration. Cheap Edition, complete. Price
2s. 6d.—BOOSEY and Co., Holles-street.

KUHE'S GENEVIEVE.—Brilliant Fantasia
on Offenbach's celebrated Opera, "Genevieve de Brabant."
For Pianoforte. Price 4s.—BOOSEY and Co., Holles-street.

HERVE'S L'ŒIL CREVE, performed with
great success at the Globe Theatre. The celebrated Swallow
Song, with English or French words. Price 3s. each. Also "L'Œil
Creve" Quadrille and Galop. Price 4s. and 3s.—Sole Proprietors,
BOOSEY and Co., Holles-street.

HER MAJESTY'S STATE BALL.

COOTE'S COX AND BOX QUADRILLE
(on Sullivan's Operetta) and COOTE'S GENEVIEVE
QUADRILLE (on Offenbach's Opéra Bouffe). Both performed at
the last State Ball by Coote and Timney's Band. Price 4s. each.—
BOOSEY and Co., Holles-street.

BOOSEY and CO'S PIANOFORTES,
19, 25, and 45s. Excellent Instruments for touch, tone, and
durability. Also, Pianofortes by Erard, Broadwood, and others.
For Hire or on the Three Years' System. Indian Model Pianos,
21 to 90s.—24, Holles-street, W.

PIANOFORTES for HIRE and for SALE,
from 25s. upwards.—JOHN BROADWOOD and SONS, 33,
Great Poultry-street, Golden-square, W.; Manufactory, 24,
Horseferry-road, Westminster.

PHILIP J. SMITH and SONS'
PATENT IRON-STRUTTED PIANOFORTES.
Prices, 25 to 90s. See Specimens in International Exhibition.
Recitals every Wednesday and Saturday in June.

MUSICAL-BOX DEPOT for NICOLE
FRERES' celebrated Instruments. A very choice selection
of Boxes, playing the most popular Airs. Lists of Tunes and Prices
gratis and post-free.—11 and 12, Cornhill, London.

WATCHES.—GOLDSMITH'S
ALLIANCE Limited, WATCHMAKERS, 11 and 12, Corn-
hill, London (opposite the Bank). First-class Patent Detached
Power Watches, with the latest improvements, and maintaining
power to continue going whilst being wound, recommended for
accuracy and durability. Every Watch is warranted.
PRICES OF SILVER WATCHES.

Patent Lever Watch, jewelled, enamel dial, and seconds. £4 14 0
Ditto, jewelled in four holes and capped. 6 6 0
Ditto, the finest quality, jewelled in six holes. 8 8 0

Silver Watches, in Hunting Cases, 10s. 6d. extra.
GOLD WATCHES—SIZE FOR LADIES.
Patent Lever Watch, with gold dial, jewelled. 11 11 0
Ditto, with richly-engraved case. 12 12 0
Ditto, with very strong case, and jewelled in four holes. 14 14 0

GOLD WATCHES—SIZE FOR GENTLEMEN.
Patent Lever Watch, jewelled, seconds, and capped. 13 13 0
Ditto, jewelled in six holes, and gold balance. 18 18 0
Gold Watches in Hunting Cases, £3 3s. extra.
List of Prices, with Remarks on Watches, gratis and post-free.

SPECIAL

MACHINE-MADE JEWELLERY,
IN 15-CARAT GOLD.

ENGLISH LEVER WATCHES AND CLOCKS.

Quality of Gold guaranteed on the
invoice. Each Article marked in
plain figures.
Illustrated Catalogue and Price-
List post-free for two stamps.

Mr. STREETE, 37, Conduit-street, Bond-street, W.

ALUMINIUM WATCHES, £1 1s. & 10s.,
£1 10s., £2 2s., marvellous watches, well adapted for
India. Same as made by us to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.
Illustrations 4 stamps.—MILLIKIN and LAWLEY, 168, Strand.

ALUMINIUM—OPERA and RACE
GLASSES mounted in this new metal of incredible light-
ness. An immense assortment at CALLAGHAN'S, 23a, New Bond-
street (corner of Conduit-street).
N.B. Sole Agent to Voigtlander, Vienna.

MINERALS, ROCKS, and FOSSILS.
6000 Specimens scientifically arranged in Two Cabinets, forming
a first-class Geological Museum, TO BE SOLD.—Apply to Pro-
fessor TENNANT, No. 149, Strand, W.C., who has also elementary
Collections to illustrate Geology, at 2s. 5d. to 10s. guineas each.

WEDDING and BIRTHDAY PRESENTS,
at HENRY RODRIGUES'S 42, PICCADILLY, LONDON.
Dressing Bags, 2s. to 25s.
Dressing Cases, 21s. to 25s.
Jewel Cases, 10s. 6d. to 25s.
Glove Boxes, 10s. 6d. to 25s.
Handkerchief Boxes, 10s. to 25s.
Scent Caskets, 10s. 6d. to 25s.
Double Scent Bottles, 8s. to 25s.
Card Trays, 21s. to 25s.
Rodrigues's 10-guinea Ladies' Dressing-Case, silver fitted.
Rodrigues's 10-guinea silver-fitted Travelling Dressing Bag.

RODRIGUES'S MONOGRAMS, CRESTS,
and ADDRESSES designed, and Steel Dies engraved as gems.
Note-paper and Envelopes stamped in colour relief and brilliantly
illuminated in gold, silver, and colours.—42, Piccadilly, London.

VISITING CARDS, at H. RODRIGUES'S,
No. 42, Piccadilly.—A card-plate elegantly engraved and
100 superfine cards printed for 4s. 6d. Ball programmes and dinner
cartes printed and stamped in the latest fashion.

SALT and CO'S EAST INDIA PALE and
BURTON ALES, in Bottle, also in Cask, in the finest con-
dition. CHAMPAGNE—Rouzy, 44s.; Imperial Sillery, 34s.
Sillery, 24s. per doz. PORT—Cockburn's Old Crusted, 41s., 35s.;
30s.; Draught, 24s. per doz. SHERRY—S. Fino, 39s.; Fino, 31s.;
Pale or Gold, 24s. per doz. CLARET—Good, 12s.; Superior, 15s.;
18s., 21s., per doz.—MOODY and CO., 40, Lime-street, London, E.C.

PURE AERATED WATERS, ELLIS'S.

The Ruthin Waters are unsurpassed for their purity.
Soda, Seltzer, Lithia, and Potass Waters, and Lemonade. Note
name, "R. Ellis and Sons, Ruthin," on the corks; and on the labels
a "Giant on Shield." Sold everywhere.
Wholesale only, R. Ellis and Sons, Ruthin, North Wales. London
Agents, W. BEST and Sons, Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

Most convenient, economical, and fine-flavoured Stock for
Beef-Tea (about 2½d. a pint). Soups, Sauces, and made dishes,
costing hardly more than one fourth of what it would when made
of fresh meat. Keeps good for any time, even after jars being
opened. 11b. jars recommended, being relatively the cheapest size.
Now permanently used in most households in town and country.
CAUTION.—Ask for Liebig's Company's Extract, being the only
sort warranted genuine and perfect by Baron Liebig, the inventor
requiring his signature on every jar.

FRY'S CARACAS COCOA.

Six Prize Medals. Gold Medal, Paris
Awarded to J. S. Fry and Sons.

FRY'S CARACAS COCOA.

For Breakfast or Supper.
"The Caracas Cocoa of such choice quality."
"Food, Water, and Air," Edited by Dr. Hassall.

FRY'S CARACAS COCOA.

"A most delicious and valuable article."—Standard.
"Nothing can be found at all to equal it."—Court Circular.

FRY'S MILK COCOA.

"An excellent article."—Grocer.
only requires to be mixed with boiling water
to produce a delicious Cup of Cocoa.

FRY'S EXTRACT OF COCOA,

"Which really consists of cocoa-nibs deprived of the super-
fluous oil."—"Food, Water, and Air," Edited by Dr. Hassall.

MARAVILLA COCOA. The Perfection of

PREPARED COCOA.
Sole Proprietors,
TAYLOR BROTHERS, London.

MARAVILLA COCOA.

Delicious and
invigorating.
One trial will establish
its excellence.



THE NATIONAL MEMORIAL TO THE PRINCE CONSORT: "EUROPE," BY THE LATE PATRICK MACDOWELL, R.A.

The Queen, with the Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Leopold, Princess Louise, and Princess Beatrice, inspected the National Memorial to the late Prince Consort, opposite the Albert Hall, at Kensington, on Tuesday morning. Her Majesty and their Royal Highnesses were received by Lord Torrington and General Sir Thomas Biddulph, members of the Executive Committee; Mr. Ayrton, Chief Commissioner of Works; Mr. Gilbert Scott, the architect and designer of the monument; Mr. Kelk, the contractor; and most of the sculptors. The whole structure, with its decorations and supporting groups of statues, is now complete; but still awaits the central statue of the lamented Prince, by Mr. Foley, which cannot be finished till next year. The time, however, seems to have come for us to present a series of illustrations of the Monument as it stands, with its significant and ornamental accessories, which are henceforth entirely disclosed to public sight. An illustration of the original design was given in this Journal eight years ago, and we have occasionally made sketches of the progress of the works. At present, commencing with the four huge groups of marble figures, representing the four quarters of the earth—Europe, Asia, Africa, and America—which adorn the corners of the pyramid that sustains this gorgeous fabric, we shall offer some delineations of its several parts; but a view of the whole, in its actual state, will appear in our next publication.

The general design will be most correctly understood by quoting Mr. Gilbert Scott's own words:—

"The idea which I have worked out may be described as a colossal statue of the Prince, placed beneath a vast and magnificent shrine or tabernacle, and surrounded by works of sculpture illustrating those arts and sciences which he fostered, and the great undertakings which he originated. I have, in the first place, elevated the monument upon a lofty

and wide-spreading pyramid of steps. From the upper platform rises a podium or continuous pedestal, surrounded by sculptures in alto-relievo, representing historical groups or series of the most eminent artists of all ages of the world, the four sides being devoted severally to Painting, Sculpture, Architecture, and Music with Poetry. The figures are about 6 ft. high, and are treated somewhat after the manner of Delaroche's 'Hémicycle des Beaux Arts.' This forms, as it were, the foundation of the monument, and upon it is placed the shrine or tabernacle already mentioned. This is supported at each of its angles by groups of four pillars of polished granite, bearing the four main arches of the shrine. Each side is terminated by a gable, the tympanum of which contains a large picture in mosaic; and its mouldings are decorated with carving and inlaid with mosaic-work, enamel, and polished gemlike stone, thus carrying out the characteristics of a shrine. The intersecting roofs are covered with scales of metal richly enamelled and gilded, and their crestings are of gilt beaten metal in rich leaf-work. The whole structure is crowned by a lofty spire of rich tabernacle-work in partially gilt and enamelled metal, terminated in a cross, which reaches a height of 180 ft. above the surrounding ground. Beneath this vast canopy, and raised upon a lofty pedestal, will be placed the statue of the Prince. I have chosen the sitting posture as best conveying the idea of dignity befitting a Royal personage."

The following details of construction will be interesting. The central portion of the monument is based upon a mass of concrete 60 ft. square and 17 ft. in thickness. In some parts it is of greater thickness, owing to the inequalities in the solidity of the ground. Upon this are laid two continuous courses of thick stone landings, bedded in Portland cement, and on this platform is erected the substructure of massive

brickwork upon which the monument is based. The substructure supporting the steps and landings which surround the monument, though planned simply with a view to their practical uses, forms a curious, intricate, and picturesque series of catacombs. The material of which these steps are formed is mainly the grey granite from Castle Wellan, in the county of Down, the same granite being used for the large pedestals at the angles of the steps. A portion, however, of the steps came from the Dalbeattie Quarries, in the county of Kirkcudbright. Owing to the slope of the ground towards the south, an additional range of steps was required on that side leading down to the drive in front. These steps—not less than 200 ft. in length—are of granite from Penrhyn, in Cornwall, while the blocks which terminate them are of the same granite, capped with the pink granite from the Isle of Mull. The great platform and the landings of the steps are paved with stone of varied colours, consisting of the white mountain limestone of Hopton Wood, in Derbyshire; the red magnesian sandstone from Mansfield, in Nottinghamshire; and the dark slate stone from Charnwood Forest, in Leicestershire. It may be worth while to give a few statistics with regard to building materials and labour. The quantity of concrete used is 120,000 cubic feet, of which 61,200 cubic feet are to a single block. Beneath the steps are 396 piers and 868 arches. The total length of granite steps is 11,879 feet, or two miles and a quarter, and the number of steps is 1803. Some of the blocks of granite in the podium weigh 15 tons. The subplinths of the bases of columns are two stones, each weighing 10 tons; and the bases themselves, in single blocks, weigh upwards of 15 tons each. The working of each of these stones occupied twelve men for sixteen weeks, and cost £260 for each. The length of polished granite columns is 791 ft., in fifty-six

(Continued on page 20.)

THE NIGHT ATTACK:

AN INCIDENT OF SOUTH AFRICAN TRAVEL.

The incident of South African travel illustrated by our Artist is vividly depicted in the following extracts from a correspondent's letter:—

We had "outspanned" by the side of a small pool, which afforded a plentiful supply of water—the chief desideratum of a South African camp. Our cattle, having drunk to a surfeit, after the long day's "trek," had no penchant for straying, and, in charge of our two Kaffirs, remained close around the waggons. During the day's march we had succeeded in shooting a fat blesbuck, with a brace of bustards, which gave us the variety of flesh and fowl for our supper-dinner.

This we had eaten, washed it down with a jorum of peach-brandy punch, smoked our post-prandial pipes, and turned in to sleep; some, perhaps, to dream of diamonds, some to lie awake thinking of them.

I was one of those who remained awake, though not from the exciting prospect of becoming enriched by the find of a grand, sparkling quartz pebble—rival to the Koh-i-noor. My wakefulness was due to a different cause. On first riding up to the "vley," before our cattle made confusion around its edge, I had noticed a large paw-print in the mud, of character unmistakable. No animal save the lordly lion could have made that footprint. We had been a week out from Natal without catching sight of the king of beasts, or hearing the most distant reverberation of his roar. My companions had begun to grow sceptical of his existence—to doubt the testimony of the many mighty Nimrods who have traversed Southern Africa; or, at all events, to accuse them of having drawn the bow to the utmost stretch of its string. I was not among the doubters. On the contrary, I had full belief in Messrs. Baldwin, Cumming, and Drayson; and, desirous to obtain proof in their favour, I lay awake watching for lions.

My friend Greville and myself occupied one of the waggons—that which had outspanned nearest to the pool. Seated under the shadow of its tilt, we could command a view of the water all around; and knew that, if the night should prove a clear one, no animal larger than a cat, much less of lion size, could approach its edge without our seeing it. We were aware that lions, like the smaller *felidae*, must at times take a drink, and that their habit to do this is nocturnal, rather than by day. If there was one anywhere near—and the paw-prints, which I had observed to be fresh, told that there must be—it was probable he would pay a visit to the vley some time during the night.

Greville had agreed to share my vigil, but broke his agreement. Pleading fatigue, he soon fell over fast asleep. I had some idea that his lassitude came from partaking too freely of the distilled peach juice. Anyhow, he became oblivious, and I was left alone to look out for the lion.

For nearly an hour I sat scanning the water, my vigilance unrewarded. Then came chagrin, from the certainty that I had spent my time to no purpose; for now my watching must needs come to an end. The sky, hitherto clear, with a full shining moon, became suddenly overcast with clouds. There was moon no more—no stars—not even a scintillation of light. Heaven's firmament had first turned lead colour, then lamp-black. I could not have seen a lion if its whiskers had been touching my chin. Even the white canvas of the wagon cover, close to my eyes, looked black as the crape canopy of a hearse. It was as if a pall had been spread over the sky—a vast funeral curtain draping down to the earth, and closing in the plain on all sides. The darkness was opaque, palpable, as in the interior of a cavern, or dungeon.

And there was silence that corresponded. My travelling companions were all in sound slumber, or seemed so. The horses, oxen, and dogs were alike dumb. Not a neigh, nor low, nor bark broke the stillness. All was mute and motionless, as if the camp were under a spell—had been suddenly struck senseless, or dead.

For a time I felt awed—under the influence of a weird, mysterious fear. I began to fancy I had fallen asleep, and was dreaming. Only for a moment did this fancy have hold of me. Sounds brought me to myself, proclaiming it a reality. These were the snorting and neighing of horses, the bellowing of oxen, the baying and barking of dogs. All had broken out simultaneously, or close following one another; soon after to become commingled with the shouts of the awakened sleepers. It was the storm after the calm. And it was a real storm that occasioned it. The momentary muteness of the animals had been due to a suspended uncertainty of instinct. Now, sure that the quick darkening of the sky foretold a tempest, they were giving vent to their fears in every variety of utterance.

Nor was the tempest long delayed. In less than sixty seconds it broke over us; and in sixty more was raging in full fury. It began with forked lightning—tridents and zigzags scoring the dark sky across its whole concave—the flashes quick followed by thunder in claps like single cannon-shots, in peals like platoon or full-battery discharges, to end in prolonged rolling. Thunder of the loudest I had ever heard. I have travelled much through tropical lands—listened to the voice of disturbed Nature in many a clime—but do not remember any that, in loudness, might compare with the thunder of that night on the South African "veldt." It was the pent-up electricity of the desert spending itself in spite, all the more sonorous and spiteful for having been long imprisoned.

It had its accompaniment of tears in every way corresponding. At first the rain came down in large, solitary drops, striking the canvas tilts overhead as if these were being pelted with snowballs. Soon it sounded in closer, quicker pattering; at length ending in a continued "swill," like the letting loose of a gigantic shower-bath.

No more darkness now, or only at intervals. Sheet lightning succeeded the forked, or played along with it; the two seeming to contend which could show the brightest coruscation, or make the grandest pyrotechnic display. The fireworks of Cremorne or Rosherville would have been but puny sparks in comparison. At first we were alarmed, not from any dread of the lightning itself, but for the effect it might have upon our animals. We feared a stampede—a breaking and scattering off over the veldt. Our anxiety was of short duration; for the very opposite was the effect produced upon the horses and oxen. Frayed by the angry ebullition of Nature, like scared sheep they cowered closely together, pressing one another against the wheels of the waggons. On this head tranquillised, we now only thought of keeping well under the canvas to escape the deluge of water. Who in that hour of tempest would have had apprehension from an outside enemy or dream of being assailed by lions?

And yet such was the very time—the sort of night—which the jungle tyrant chooses for his attack; lions being boldest in darkness and most spiteful in the midst of storm. I knew this, and kept my eyes fixed upon the vley. If a lion was to come at all he would put in an appearance now. And one soon did appear, though not till his roar had given warning of his approach. At first it was heard in distant mutterings, mingled with the thunder, but more like the booming of spindles in a cotton-factory. Then it broke into a

howl—the magnified miaullying of a cat—continued into bellowing, loud as that of a bull, but of far more terrifying intonation. This re-echoed from the earth in such fashion that it was impossible to tell from which side the sound proceeded.

The camp animals heard it. The horses snorted and struck the ground with impatient hoof; the oxen sniffed the air, tossed their horns on high, and pressed closer together; the dogs gave out a tremulous whimpering, rushed forth, barked once or twice, then came skulking back, and stood cowering between the wheels of the waggons.

Three of these canines, belonging to Greville and myself, were attached to our own vehicle—staunch creatures, with a cross of wolf. One, a large bitch we had but lately bought from a boer, was tied to prevent her from straying. The other two ran free, the rain having driven them under the wagon, where the roaring of the lion now terrified them to staying. We were all listening to the fear-inspiring sound, each gazing intently out, wondering whether the animal making it would come his way—and far from wishing it—when Greville and myself were favoured with a sight of the royal intruder. On the opposite side of the pool was a tract of sedge extending some twenty yards back from the water. As the lightning flashed upon the reeds we saw they were in motion, and soon after distinguished the tawny monster making way through their midst. He was coming on catlike, though not with stealthy tread. On the contrary, he advanced as if sure of a prey, and determined to seize it. He was a large lion of the black-maned species, the fiercest and most dangerous of the tribe. As the electric light fell upon his eyeballs they glanced and scintillated like twin jets of flame. All at once they seemed to become fixed; at first on our wagon, then upon us inside it; while the monster made a momentary pause, as if preparing to spring at us! My companion and I felt a simultaneous shuddering. One or other appeared doomed. Which was to be the victim?

Neither! "Thank God!" both exclaimed in a breath, breathing freely as we saw that it was not us, but our dogs, that were the object of the lion's attack. They had rushed out to the edge of the pool, and by their barking drawn him on. They had retreated beneath the wagon, whither, angered by their demonstrations, he was pursuing them.

The two that were untied easily made their escape; but the third, fastened to one of the spokes, became the victim of the lion's vengeance. With a long leap he passed between the wheels, closed his huge jaws upon the bitch, and with a jerk broke the string that tied her, then, turning towards the pool, he made to recross it with a grand bound, bearing the large creature between his teeth with as much ease as a cat would have carried a mouse.

The whole incident was of such short duration, that from the time we first caught sight of the lion until we saw him shooting out from under the wagon, neither Greville nor I could bring a gun to bear upon him. It was only after he had commenced retreat, and was springing across the pool, that we had a chance of taking aim. Then we both fired. The lion dropped dead before completing his spring, a three-quarter ounce bullet having passed through his spine.

THE

QUEEN AT AN AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

The Queen visited, on Wednesday week, the annual exhibition of the Royal Counties (Hants and Berks) Agricultural Association, which took place on the Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, in the Home Park, Windsor, near the South-Western Railway station, and beneath the north terrace of Windsor Castle. In a space of sixteen acres, inclosed for this occasion, were the range of horse-boxes, half a mile long, with a ring for horses to display their paces, the sheds and pens for cattle, sheep, and pigs, and the tents containing the specimens of farm produce, the machines, implements, carts, and other objects of interest. The entries were as follow:—Horses, 103; cattle, 146; sheep, 190 pens; pigs, 105 pens; poultry, 300 pens. In nearly all the classes the show was pronounced by competent judges to be particularly good, especially the cart-horses, the cattle, the sheep, and the pigs. Her Majesty and the Prince of Wales were among the exhibitors, and were awarded prizes. The machinery in motion, which included all the recent inventions and improvements, afforded a very interesting study. The two extensive and well-appointed stands of Messrs. Sutton and Sons, of Reading, and Messrs. Carter and Co., of High Holborn, attracted much notice. They contained not only every variety of seed, but remarkable samples of mangold and grasses. The flower and fruit show was confined to one marquee, but included many choice and magnificent specimens. In the park Norton's patent tube-wells were in active operation, and yielded an abundant supply of water for the cattle and steam engines. One novelty should not be overlooked—the introduction of a travelling telegraphic establishment, by means of which telegrams could be instantly sent from the show-yard to every part of the kingdom. It consisted of a handsome omnibus, neatly fitted up with instruments, and with sufficient room for two or three clerks, and covered desks outside for the use of the public. Of course, this vehicle was connected by temporary wires with the main telegraphic lines.

The Queen, with Prince Leopold, Princess Christian, and Princess Beatrice, came in a carriage and four from the Castle. She arrived at the main entrance to the show near the Datchet Lodge gate about eleven o'clock. She was received by Lord Bridport and Mr. Henry Downs, of Basingstoke, the secretary and treasurer, the band of the Scots Fusilier Guards striking up the National Anthem. Her Majesty, having been presented with the catalogue, drove slowly round the ground and inspected each department of the show. The first stoppage was made to see the horses exercised within the ring. On reaching the floral tent her Majesty and the Royal party alighted, and went in to inspect the flowers. Afterwards the Queen stopped at the stand of Messrs. Sutton, and, having inspected the various articles, did Mr. Sutton the honour of accepting an illuminated copy of his "Amateur's Guide." The Royal party were accompanied by Lord Mount-Charles, Viscount Clifden, the Marquis of Huntly, the Hon. Miss Stopford, and Colonel Du Plat. The Queen remained nearly an hour at the show. The Prince and Princess of Wales, soon after four o'clock, drove into the yard in an open carriage, having arrived from town by rail, and lunched with her Majesty at the Castle. Lord Bridport having been invited to take a seat in the carriage, the Prince and Princess drove round and inspected the various points of interest.

Later in the afternoon the members of the society dined together in a marquee in the Park. Lord Bridport occupied the chair, supported by Mr. Slater-Booth, M.P.; Colonel Loyd-Lindsay, M.P.; Mr. John Walter, M.P.; Mr. Eynon, M.P.; Mr. R. Benyon, M.P.; Lord Ruthven, Colonel Liddell, Sir Paul Hunter; Sir J. Bennett, Sheriff of London; Alderman H. W. Jones, Mayor of Windsor; the Rev. H. J. Ellison, Vicar of Windsor; Mr. H. Downs, Mr. H. S. Watts (hon. secretary of the Yeovil Agricultural Society), and other gentlemen.

BICENTENARY OF PETER THE GREAT.

The two hundredth birthday of the Czar Peter the Great, whose reign, from 1689 to 1725, did so much for the Russian Empire, was celebrated, on the 12th ult., at St. Petersburg, at Moscow, and in every town of Alexander II.'s dominions, as a religious and popular festival. The Emperor himself, with his brother the Grand Duke Nicholas, took part in these proceedings at St. Petersburg, while the Grand Duke Constantine represented the Imperial family at Moscow, where the Polytechnic Exhibition is now opened. We give an illustration of the scene at St. Petersburg in the Isaac Place, in front of the grand Isaac Church, when the procession came forth after the performance of the Te Deum before the Emperor. The Isaac Church is a building of majestic proportions, but mainly of simple and unadorned style. Yet, with its four magnificent porticoes, one at each of the four sides, having pillars of polished Finland granite, 60 ft. high and 7 ft. in diameter; its four corner cupolas, and its lofty central dome, of copper overlaid with gold, upheld by thirty pillars, and surmounted by a rotunda lantern terminating in a gilt cross, the general effect is most imposing. It looks towards the colossal equestrian statue of Peter the Great, which stands upon a fragment of rock, on the quay of the Neva, opposite the Isaac Bridge, and near the long range of Admiralty buildings. Beyond the Admiralty is the Winter Palace, next which is the Hermitage. On the other side of the river, a mile or two higher up, is the Isle of St. Peter and St. Paul, on which is the citadel; with the church dedicated to those saints, the burial-place of all the Czsars; and the little wooden house, a cottage of two or three rooms, where Peter the Great lived when he began to build this city. It was here that the ceremonies of Peter's bicentenary festival were commenced. A joint deputation of the clergy, the nobility, the civil and military authorities, the municipalities and provincial governments, assembled in front of the cottage at nine o'clock in the morning. The clergy went in and brought out the miraculous image of the Saviour which accompanied Peter in his battles, and is supposed to have exercised a decisive influence at the battle of Pultowa. They carried the relic in solemn procession to the tomb of its former proprietor in the Church of St. Peter and St. Paul. The tomb was adorned suitably to the occasion. On three tabourets near it lay cushions of gold brocade, exhibiting relics of the illustrious Czar. On the first was the uniform he wore at Pultowa, on the second his sword and hat pierced with balls in that battle, on the third the insignia of the Order of St. Andrew worn by him in the latter part of his life. The middle cushion showed, in silver embroidery, the words of his famous order of the day issued on the morning of the combat which was so important to Russia:—"And you ought to know that Peter is indifferent to life, provided Russia survives him." The tabourets were watched by officers of the Guard, with swords drawn, attended by detachments of infantry, cavalry, artillery, sailors, and marines. These troops represented all the regiments which existed at the time of Peter the Great. They carried the flags and standards given them by the renowned Peter himself. Just before the arrival of the clergy, the Emperor and Imperial family, with all the grantees of the Court and Cabinet, entered the sacred building and grouped themselves in front of the tomb. The service for the dead—a most impressive ceremony in the Russian Church—was then performed by the priests and ecclesiastical singers. Towards the end of the service, when the Hymn of the Resurrection was intoned by the choir, the Emperor took a medal, coined in honour of the occasion, and placed it on the sepulchre of his illustrious ancestor. At this signal the fortress guns fired a grand salute. An anthem was performed, and when this was done his Majesty, accompanied by his Court, left the church. He drove over the bridge to the quay near the statue, where the troops were already awaiting him. Shortly after his appearance there, the miraculous image, and the hat, sword, and uniform, were produced by a deputation of the Imperial Senate, who had escorted them thither in a sloop of war, moored at the quay. The Emperor, having galloped along the line of troops, with the Princes of the Imperial family, took his place in a procession composed of all the leading ecclesiastics, officers and officials, which crossed the immense open space to the Isaac Church. Here the Liturgy was performed by the Metropolitan Bishop of the capital. A third service, likewise attended by the Emperor and the whole Court, was performed in the open air in front of the monument. The statue itself was environed by masts bearing flags and banners, alternating with military trophies and a rich display of the choicest flowers. At the conclusion of the prayers the Bishop knelt, and, having sprinkled holy water upon the colours and relics of the deceased hero, offered up a prayer for the continued welfare and prosperity of the realm. This, the crowning-point of the ceremony, was marked by a grand canonade from the artillery on the quay, the men-of-war in the river, and the fortress opposite. Simultaneously all the bells in the town were set ringing, after which the Emperor remounted his horse and ordered the troops to execute the parade march past the statue. Upon this not less than fifty-eight battalions of infantry, forty squadrons of cavalry, and 122 cannon, under the command of the Grand Duke Nicholas, marched in serried lines past the Emperor and his gorgeous suite, halting in front of the monument. After the parade, which occupied a considerable time, the Emperor returned to the Winter Palace, having first commanded that the image and uniform, which had been conspicuous in front of the monument all the while, should be replaced in the fortress. They were taken back as they had been brought, by water. The arrival and departure of his Majesty were greeted with hearty hurrahs from the multitude. In the afternoon popular sports were prepared in the Champs de Mars for the million. Theatrical pieces were performed in temporary buildings; exhibitions in the ordinary Russian style amused the people; while pictures illustrating the principal events of Peter's reign were ranged around, contributing an historical and patriotic element to the general entertainment. Many went to view a regatta, which came off on the Neva.

THE WEDDING AT HOLLAND HOUSE.

The marriage of Miss Marie Fox, adopted daughter of Lady Holland, to Prince Aloys Lichtenstein, a first cousin of the reigning Prince of Lichtenstein, and lately an Attaché of the Austrian Embassy in London, took place on Thursday week, as briefly stated in our last. The ceremony was performed at the Roman Catholic Pro-Cathedral, Kensington, by the Most Rev. Archbishop Manning. Earl Granville gave the bride away at the altar. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince Arthur, the Duke of Cambridge, Princess Mary Adelaide of Teck and the Duke of Teck, attended the ceremony; the Duke of Edinburgh and the Duchess of Cambridge afterwards joined the wedding party at Holland House. Many of the highest English nobility, as well as foreign Ambassadors and persons of rank, were amongst the congregation at church and the company entertained by Lady Holland that afternoon.

They began to assemble in the Pro-Cathedral soon after eleven. A semicircular space at the eastern end of the nave was reserved for the friends of the bride and bridegroom, and for the Princes and Princesses. The only part of the church which had been decorated was the sanctuary; the steps and floor were covered with green carpet; exotic ferns and shrubs, with variegated foliage, were grouped at the sides; and the high altar, draped with cloth of gold and silver, was decked with flowering plants and bouquets. At the foot of the steps to the sanctuary, before the altar, were two kneeling-stools covered with richly-embroidered white satin, one for the bride and bridegroom, the other for Lady Holland and Prince Henry of Lichtenstein, the bridegroom's brother, who officiated as "groomsman."

Within the inclosed space had been reserved for Countess Granville, the Earl and Countess of Ilchester, the Duchess of Manchester, the Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne, General Fox, Lord and Lady Lilford, the Hon. Leopold and Lady Mary Powys, the Earl and Countess of Coventry, the Duke of St. Albans, Mr. and Lady A. Coventry, Lady Maria Coventry, Mr. Henry and Mr. Arthur Coventry, the Hon. Gerald and Lady Maria Ponsonby, Captain the Hon. George and Lady Maria Fitzclarence, Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice, the Hon. Alexander and Lady Mary Hood, the Countess of Bessborough and Lord and Lady Cecilia Bingham. On the right, behind the Royal chairs, were seats for Prince and Princess Metternich, Count Beust, Baron and Baroness de Bulow, the Duc de Richelieu, M. E. de Plener, Count Montgelas, Count Moenfeldt, Count Lerenhenfeldt, Duke Folié, Count Bombelles, Chevalier Schafer, Count Dubsky, M. de Bernarth, and Count Löwenörn. Among the congregation in the nave were the Duke of Rutland, the Duchess of St. Albans, the Earl and Countess of Airlie, Lord Buckhurst, Lord Camoys, Lord Houghton, Lady Somers, Lord Denbigh, Lord Henry Lennox, Lady Newburgh, Sir Rainald and Lady Knightley, Lord and Lady Albert Gower, and Sir George Bowyer.

The bridegroom entered the church accompanied by his two brothers, the organist playing the Austrian hymn as they walked up the centre aisle. Prince Lichtenstein and his elder brother, Prince Alfred, wore the uniform of officers of the Lichtenstein Regiment of Austrian Hussars; the youngest brother, Prince Henry, wore the handsome dress of an Austrian Knight of the Order of Justice of Malta—a scarlet uniform, with a cloak of black velvet. A few minutes later the bride appeared, leaning on the arm of Lord Granville and followed by Lady Holland and the six bridesmaids—Miss Caroline Coventry, Lady Emily Fitzmaurice, Miss Powys, Miss Florence Herbert of Llanarth, Miss Callender, and Miss Ponsonby. The bride wore a dress of white faille trimmed with two founces of Brussels lace carried up the front of the dress, and looped up on the sides by garlands of orange flowers; and the bodice was also trimmed with small bunches of orange blossoms. She wore a wreath *en diadème* of orange blossom, with trails falling at the back over her hair. The only jewels she wore were magnificent diamond earrings, a present from the bridegroom's father. The bridesmaids were similarly attired in very tasteful dresses of white gaze de Lyon, with satin stripes, made *en train*, and for head-dress tulle veils, fastened in the hair by pink oleanders. Each of the youthful ladies wore a gold bracelet, given by the bridegroom, engraved with cipher, and containing photographs of both bride and bridegroom.

All remained standing until the Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince Arthur, and the rest of the Royal party had taken their seats, which were placed on the right of the nave, near the steps of the sanctuary. The bride and bridegroom and their supporters, who had retired to the vestry, now took their places, and the marriage rites were performed by Archbishop Manning, who was assisted during the service by the Rev. J. Foley, parish priest; the Very Rev. Canon Ringrose, the Rev. C. Comberbatch, the Rev. J. Crooke, the Rev. R. Clarke, the Rev. J. O'Connell, and the Rev. W. Tyler. Monsignor Capel was in the sanctuary, but did not take any part in the ceremonial. The Archbishop, wearing his mitre and a cope of white Roman llama trimmed with gold, assisted by two priests, also wearing white copes, advanced to the top of the sanctuary steps and met the bride and bridegroom, who stood on his right and left, in front of him. After the couple had mutually plighted their troth, the Archbishop made the sign of the cross, and said, "I join you together in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost." He then sprinkled holy water upon them. This done, the bridegroom placed upon a book gold and silver money and a ring, which the Archbishop blessed. Having sprinkled these with holy water, he returned the ring to the Prince, who then gave to the bride some of the coins he had before produced, and said, "With this ring I thee wed; this gold and silver I thee give; with my body I thee worship; and with all my worldly goods I thee endow." He then placed the ring on the thumb of the bride's left hand, saying, "In the name of the Father;" next on the second finger, saying, "In the name of the Son;" then on the third finger, saying, "And of the Holy Ghost;" and, lastly, on the fourth finger, saying, "Amen!" and there left the ring. A short prayer was said, and the bridal party then went into the Chapel of the Sacred Heart, where, in the presence of the Rev. J. Foley, the register was signed by the bride, "Marie," and by the bridegroom, "Aloys (Louis) Lichtenstein;" the attesting witnesses were the Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince Arthur, the Duchess of Teck, the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Granville, Prince Henry Lichtenstein, the Duke of Teck, the Earl of Coventry, Prince Alfred Lichtenstein, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Earl of Ilchester, Lord Lilford, Count Beust, and General Fox. The bridal party and those who had signed the register having returned to their places, a mass *pro sponso et sponsa* was said by the Rev. Father Comberbatch, private chaplain to Lady Holland. The Archbishop addressed a short exhortation to the newly-wedded pair, and dismissed the congregation.

The bride and bridegroom, with the members of their family and invited friends, including their Royal Highnesses, went to Holland House to partake of the wedding breakfast. They were ushered into the "Gilt Room," where they were joined by the Duke of Edinburgh and the Duchess of Cambridge. The Princes and other chief guests breakfasted in the spacious apartment looking on the terrace, the walls of which were hung with Flemish tapestry. The Royal table was laid with covers for forty persons. In addition to the members of the Royal family already named were—Lady Holland, Prince and Princess Lichtenstein, Prince and Princess Metternich, Prince Alfred and Prince Henry Lichtenstein, his Excellency Count Beust, his Excellency the Danish Minister and Madame Bülow, the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, the Duke and Duchess of Manchester, the Duke de Richelieu, the Duchess of St. Albans and Lady Diana Beauclerk, the Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne, Earl and Countess Granville, the Earl and Countess of Bessborough, the Earl and Countess of Coventry, the Earl and Countess of Ilchester, Earl and Countess Spencer, Earl and Countess Russell and Lady Agatha Russell, and Viscount Sydney. Before the party left the breakfast table the Prince of Wales proposed "The health and prosperity of

the newly-wedded couple," which was duly responded to by all present.

The general company were entertained in a large marquee erected on the north lawn. The interior was tastefully decorated with scarlet and white draperies, relieved with a blue valence fringed with yellow; large mirrors were placed at the end, and the Austrian and British flags were suspended from the pillars, which gave a very gay appearance to the interior of the tent. Breakfast was provided for more than 350 guests. The band of the 1st Life Guards, conducted by Mr. Waterson, the bandmaster, played during the afternoon. At five o'clock the bride and bridegroom left Holland House for St. Anne's Hill, Chertsey, Lady Holland's country house. The Prince of Wales and Prince Arthur accompanied them to their carriage, and each threw a slipper after them. They were to stay at Chertsey a few days, and then go to Dunrobin Castle, in the north of Scotland, the Duke of Sutherland having kindly placed his mansion at their disposal.

ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES IN JULY.

(From the "Illustrated London Almanack.")

During the evening of the 6th the MOON will be to the right of Mercury till some time after her time of setting at London (9h. 15m. p.m.). The Moon will be near to both Uranus and Jupiter on the morning of the 7th, and from this time to the evening of the 16th (when she will be near to the star β Scorpii) she will not be in the neighbourhood of any large star or planet. At the time of rising on the 19th (7h. 52m. p.m.) she will be to the right of the planet Saturn; but at 8h. 13m. p.m. the planet will be a little north of the Moon, and afterwards pass to the right of the Moon, and will precede her in their paths through the heavens. Her phases or times of change are:—

New Moon on the 5th at 25 minutes after 6h. in the evening.			
First Quarter " 13th " 48 " 7 " evening.			
Full Moon " 20th " 53 " 1 " afternoon.			
Last Quarter " 27th " 19 " 7 " morning.			

She is most distant from the Earth at about midnight of the 6th, and nearest to it on the afternoon of the 20th.

The interval between sunset and the setting of MERCURY increases from about 40m. on the 1st to 63m. by the middle of the month, it then decreases as the planet sets earlier each successive evening, and becomes less and less as the month advances, till on the last day it is 50m., the planet setting at about 8h. 38m. p.m. He is near to the Moon on the evening of the 6th, and to Uranus on the following day; in conjunction with Jupiter on the evening of the 10th; and with the star α Leonis (Regulus) on the 24th; and in his descending node on the evening of the 25th.

VENUS is a morning star for a short time each morning till the 18th, the interval between the rising of the planet and the Sun decreasing from 22m. on the 1st to 1m. on the 18th; after this time this planet is not visible as a morning star during the remainder of the year, but from the 11th of this month she is an evening star. She is near to the Moon on the morning of the 5th; in superior conjunction with the Sun on the 16th; in the neighbourhood of Uranus on the morning of the 22nd; in perihelion on the morning of the 26th; and in conjunction with Jupiter on the morning of the 29th.

MARS is a morning star. 59m. and 1h. 56m. are the amounts by which the rising of this planet precedes sunrise on the first and last days of this month, so that each successive morning he is in a better position for observation.

JUPITER is less favourably situated for observation as the month advances, and the period of visibility varies from about 1h. 33m. on the 1st to 45m. on the 14th, and to less than 10m. on the last day, when he sets at 7h. 56m. p.m. He will be in close proximity to the Moon on the morning of the 7th.

SATURN rises shortly after sunset until the 7th, when the rising of this planet precedes sunset by 2m., and from this time to the end of the year this planet rises in daylight. Previous to the 12th Saturn sets in daylight; on that day, however, he sets 2m. before sunrise, and the interval between the setting of the planet and rising of the Sun increases so rapidly that on the last day it amounts to more than 1h. 43m. He will be in opposition to the Sun on the evening of the 9th, and near to the Moon on the evening of the 19th, the time of nearest approach being at 8h. 13m. p.m., after which he will be situated to her right.

Miss Brackenbury, of Brighton, has presented £1000 to the Hospital for Sick Children, Bridge-street.

The third annual loan exhibition of porcelain in connection with the Salisbury and South Wilts Museum has been thrown open to the public. Last year the authorities limited their attention to the production of Sèvres. The collection for the present year, which comprises about 200 pieces, is composed entirely of statuettes and representations of animal life.

Sir W. Stephenson, chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue, has acted upon the suggestion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer with regard to the regulation of Working Men's Clubs. In future, should clubs selling excisable liquors deposit a copy of their rules with the board, and adhere to them if approved by that body, those institutions will be secure from prosecution.

A presentation has been made to Mr. W. M. Quance, late Vice-Principal of the Exeter Training College. The testimonial consists of an elegant drawing-room clock, with a pair of vases (supplied by Messrs. Ellis Brothers, Exeter), inscribed as follows:—"Presented to William Quance, Esq., on his resignation of the Vice-Principalship of the Exeter Diocesan Training College, by present and former students, as a token of esteem and friendship, and their appreciation of his long and valued services. Midsummer, 1872."

The Revenue returns for the quarter as well as for the year ending June 30 have been issued. During the past three months the national income has amounted to £18,393,507, a net increase of rather more than a million and a half over the receipts in the corresponding period of last year. The revenue for the year has been £76,266,038, and this was a net increase of £5,793,629 over that of the twelve months ending June 30, 1871. The chief cause of this augmentation was the income tax, which yielded more by £3,494,000. The expenditure of the past quarter amounted to £18,175,391, or £218,116 less than the receipts. The balance in the Bank of England is nearly seven millions sterling.

The National Archery Association had its annual meeting on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of last week, at Cheltenham. The weather at times was very unpropitious, and a gusty wind blew across the range, making the shooting very uncertain. The result of the shooting for the champion prizes was that the first prize in the gentlemen's competition was won by Captain Fisher, who defeated Mr. Fust by 40 points. The first prize in the ladies' competition was won by Mrs. Hornblow, Mrs. Thomson taking second honours. In the ladies' handicap Miss Gressley took the first prize and Miss Julian second; in the gentlemen's competition the first prize was taken by Mr. Evans, the second by Mr. E. Hussey.

SCIENTIFIC RESULTS OF THE MONTH.

For some years past the science of chemistry has been in a most unsettled state. The old landmarks have been broken down or discredited by the progress of modern research, and students have been perplexed by the conflict of authorities and have been uncertain to what theory of the science they ought to pin their faith. At length a new and more comprehensive system is beginning to emerge from this chaos, and, as was long since asserted by Newton, chemistry is beginning to be regarded as a department of dynamics. In the Faraday lecture, lately delivered by Professor Cannizzaro before the Chemical Society, this doctrine was ably elucidated and enforced; and it was pointed out that, as in the study of ponderable changes we were guided by the law of the conservation of weight, so in the connection between chemical and dynamical phenomena we should be guided by the law of the conservation of force. The time has now arrived, indeed, for reversing the order which has hitherto been followed in teaching chemistry; and, instead of setting out with the criteria for determining the weight of the molecules and then showing their ratio to the vapour densities, the right course will henceforth be to begin with the latter in connection with the theory of Avogadro and Clausius, demonstrating it from physical considerations; to found upon that the proof of the existence of atoms; and to show that the weight of the molecules and the numbers of the atoms thus deduced agree with those deduced from chemical criteria. By this mode of procedure the old and new chemical systems will be merged in one of a more comprehensive character than either, and constituting a part of the great general law which determines the action of force upon matter.

Bessemer steel is produced by the addition of a determinate quantity of spiegeleisen to cast iron which has been deprived of its carbon by blowing a current of air through it. Spiegeleisen is cast iron mixed with a certain proportion of manganese, and the manganese is supposed to act beneficially by recovering the oxide of iron disseminated in the molten mass by the oxidising action of the air. Spiegeleisen is obtained by smelting manganiferous carbonates of iron; and at a meeting of the Imperial Geological Institute, lately held at Vienna, a report was read on the production of this valuable species of iron in Austria, and it was stated that large quantities would be henceforth produced at Jauerburg, in Carniola. The attempts which have heretofore been made to produce spiegeleisen by smelting ordinary ironstone with the addition of manganese ore have not been successful, as the oxide of manganese has been melted before it has been carbonised, and has gone off in the slag. An intimate mixture of the reducing carbon with the oxide appears to be indispensable. But this might probably be attained by grinding up the materials, which, when dried, might be fed into the furnace in the same way as a manganiferous carbonate.

A correspondent of the *Scientific America* mentions a curious case of sea-sickness as having occurred in a railway train from the intermittent action of the engine. He was a passenger in a train drawn by a locomotive, one of the cylinders of which was accidentally disabled; and in ascending an incline the motion, instead of being uniform, was by jerks. This motion, it is stated, made half the passengers sick. Another correspondent of the same paper proposes to make the heating of shaft-bearings visible to the eye by painting them with iodide of mercury, which, so long as the bearing remains cool, will be of a bright red, but which will change to black if the bearing heats.

A new company has been started in Glasgow to manufacture wrought iron by the aid of Danks's puddling furnace, and in several foreign countries the improvement is about to be introduced. Some of the Welsh iron-masters have disputed the validity of the patent, apparently on very inadequate grounds, as, although similar furnaces had been before tried, they had failed, and it was confessedly by Mr. Danks's efforts that the system was made successful.

A method of preserving wheat from mildew and the attacks of insects has been brought before the French Academy. The grain is placed in sheet-iron cylinders with hemispherical ends, and within these cylinders an exhaustion of three or four inches of mercury is maintained by any convenient apparatus. This amount of exhaustion, it is found, is sufficient to destroy insect life, and the vapour which arises being also led away, the grain is preserved for long periods without injury.

A proposal has been communicated to the *Gardener's Chronicle* to render sulphur more effectual as an antiseptic and as a remedy for blights and mildew in plants by charging it with sulphurous acid, the accidental presence of which in the sulphur of commerce is believed to be the main cause of its efficacy, whereas pure sulphur is almost inert. It is possible so to sublime sulphur that a good deal of sulphurous acid will be formed, which will be absorbed by the sulphur, and this sulphur is four or five times more effective in destroying parasites than the ordinary sublimed sulphur of commerce.

We have on several occasions expressed our conviction of the necessity of a patent law to promote the industrial interests of this country in opposition to the spoliation doctrines advocated by a small knot of persons who wished to be able to appropriate the results of an inventor's ingenuity without payment. Two conspicuous examples were cited of countries which resisted the concession of patents—at all events to foreigners—one of these countries being Canada and the other Germany; and this refusal was taken as a proof of wisdom. By a letter which appeared in the *Times* on June 29 it appears that Canada has now altered her policy, and grants patents like other countries; and a powerful movement has been got up in Germany by the Germans themselves to induce their Governments to establish a patent law like our own.

In Germany and Belgium the following mixture is now widely used instead of soda in washing clothes:—Two pounds of soap are dissolved in forty-five pints of water made as hot as the hand can bear. Three large tablespoonfuls of liquid ammonia and one spoonful of oil of turpentine are then added, beating the mixture meanwhile with a small birch-broom. The clothes are then put into the liquid and soaked for three hours, the wash-tub being meanwhile covered with a tight-fitting wooden lid. Clothes thus treated require very little rubbing, and preserve their colour much better than when soda is used.

A paper lately read by Mr. S. Firth before the Midland Institute of Mining Engineers discusses the merits of the pillar and long-wall method of mining coal, and the preference is given to the long-wall method, as being both the safer and the more economical. But Mr. Firth recommends that this method of working should be carried out with the aid of coal-cutting machines. For working such machines and for carrying on various underground operations for which steam-engines are inadmissible, compressed air is now largely employed. Compressed air has lately been very successfully introduced to perform the work of underground haulage in the Ryhope Colliery, near Durham. The compression is accomplished by an engine of 150-horse power. Compressed air allowed to escape in the workings promotes ventilation and lowers the temperature.



THE NATIONAL MEMORIAL TO THE PRINCE CONSORT: "ASIA," BY J. H. FOLEY, R.A.

(Continued from page 17.)

stones. The pavement of the platforms covers a surface of 23,803 square feet.

Up to the level of the upper platform the granite is unpolished, though wrought with extreme delicacy and precision; but that above is polished where exposed to view, and Mr. Scott says, "It is probable that, while some parts of the work are such as have never in our time been worked in polished granite, no other work in that material has surpassed, if, indeed, any has equalled it, in the exactness and high finish with which it has been executed, or in the beauty of the varieties of granite which have been selected." The base-moulds of the podium which supports the four groups of pillars and the great canopy are of a single course of red Mull granite, 3 ft. thick; the marble of the podium, carved entirely in sculpture, is 6½ ft. high in a single course; and the cornice, 2 ft. thick, is of a light-coloured granite, also from Mull. The columns on the four angles of the podium are of six different materials. The plinths of the bases are of the darkest and richest red Mull granite; the bases themselves, of a nearly black Castle Wellan granite, are each in a single block, and weighed unwrought 17½ tons; the shafts of each cluster of pillars are, the four larger, of the red Ross of Mull, the smaller of the grey Castle Wellan; and the central mass, or "core," concealed from view, of Cornish granite. The capitals are of the hard sandstone from Darley Dale, in Derbyshire, considered by Mr. Scott "perhaps the finest building-stone in the kingdom;" and the ornamental band which binds the shafts together is of bronze studded with gemlike stones. The four greater shafts are

also dovetailed into a groove in the central "core," run in solidly with Portland cement; and, what with this and strong copper cramps and dowells at the joints, the whole group of shaft and core is bound together in one piece, well able to support the 21 tons per superficial foot which weigh upon it. The base and cornice of the pedestal for the statue of the Prince are "Correnie" granite, an exquisite variety nowhere quarried, but wrought out of vast boulders on a mountain side on the estate of Captain Gordon, of Cluny, who permitted Mr. Kelk to select suitable blocks. The whole of the granite was worked and polished by machinery erected upon the spot by Mr. Kelk, who undertook the contract for the Memorial at cost price.

The arches and their connecting stonework are of enormous blocks of Portland stone, so laid together as to form, as much as possible, one mass, and to lessen the outward thrust upon the columns. The filling in of the pediments and the vaulting between the stone ribs is of perforated brick, as best suited to receive the mosaic-work.

The flèche, or spire, of the Memorial is wholly of metal, and is supported by two enormous "box" girders of wrought iron, of peculiarly ingenious and immensely strong construction. Upon these girders is erected the framework of the spire, of cast iron, built up in stages and bolted together at every point. This framework, which, as well as the girders, was devised by Mr. F. W. Shields, is overlaid with the ornamental lead and copper work of the spire, the intersecting roofs being also of similar construction. Throughout the memorial there is no iron exposed to the action of the atmosphere; all is copper, lead, or gun-metal. The metal-work of the roof, the spire, and the gilt statues and railing has been

executed by Mr. F. A. Skidmore. The roof is covered by massive overlapping scales of lead, richly embossed and semi-circular on their outer edges. Along the ridges runs a copper cresting, 2 ft. high, of bold, embossed foliage. The gables are bordered with similar castings of varied patterns, and are terminated by foliated finials bearing copper globes covered with a tissue of elaborate fretwork, and inlaid with polished gemlike stones. These gems and inlayings are of vitreous enamel, spar, agate, and onyx; there are more than 12,000 of them, 200 being of real onyx, often 3¼ in. in diameter. The fronts of the gables are plated with alternate plaques of gemmed filigree and of enamel inlaying, bounded by bold enriched mouldings; and the basement of the spire is ornamented at each side with figures of lions bearing the Prince's motto, and with an embossed diaper of gilded leadwork bearing his monogram and crests. The principal stage of the spire consists of four richly-decorated tabernacles, the intersecting roofs of which repeat in little the monument itself. The shafts of the clustered pillars which support these niches are embossed and inlaid, and crowned with capitals of copper foliage, gilding being everywhere over all, and in the niches themselves and at the angles are copper-gilt figures, 8½ ft. and 7½ ft. high. The very backs of the niches are of rich pattern-work, "carrying out," as Mr. Scott writes, "the principle of the olden time, that parts are not to be neglected because they are partially concealed." Above their canopies the spire rises, "fine by degrees and beautifully less," assuming a somewhat columnar form, still enriched in every part in the same manner as below, and flanked at two stages with figures of angels, 6 ft. 6 in. and 6 ft. in height. The lower quaternion of these



THE NATIONAL MEMORIAL TO THE PRINCE CONSORT: "AFRICA," BY W. THEED.

angels look down to earth, the higher up to heaven; and above them the spire terminates in an embossed globe, bearing a large cross, enriched with inlaying.

The glass mosaics in the gables, in the spandrels of the arches, and in the vaulting of the canopy are by Messrs. Salviati, of Murano, near Venice, and are from designs by Messrs. Clayton and Bell. The throned and crowned figures in the gables are—Poetry, with her lyre and scroll; Painting, with her palette and brushes; Architecture holding her compasses and a sketch of the Memorial itself; and Sculpture, with a model and a mallet. The dedicatory inscription, "Queen Victoria and her People to the memory of Albert, Prince Consort, as a tribute of their gratitude for a life devoted to the public good," is executed in mosaic blue glass letters, with black edges, on a ground of gold enamelled glass.

The four lower and larger groups of sculpture at the corners of the basement pyramid of steps are by the following sculptors:—Europe, by the late Mr. Patrick Macdowell, R.A.; Asia, by Mr. J. H. Foley, R.A.; Africa, by Mr. William Theed; America, by Mr. John Bell. The four upper groups are as follow:—Agriculture, by Mr. W. C. Marshall, R.A.; Manufactures, by Mr. H. Weekes, R.A.; Commerce, by Mr. T. Thornycroft; Engineering by Mr. John Lawlor. There are eight bronze statues at the angles of the structure, which represent the greater sciences. Those of Geology, Geometry, Philosophy, and Physiology are by Mr. J. B. Philip; and those of Astronomy, Chemistry, Rhetoric, and Medicine by Mr. H. H. Armstead. The sculptures in relief on the four sides of the podium embrace portraits of 178 men who have excelled in the arts of poetry, music, painting, architecture, and sculpture. The architects on the north front, and the sculptors on the west front, are by Mr. J. B. Philip, and these include Pugin, Scott, R.A., Cockerill, R.A., Sir Charles Barry, R.A., Sir William Chambers, Sir John Vanbrugh, Sir Christopher Wren, Inigo

Jones, Mansard, Thorpe, Palladio, Vignola, Delorme, Sansovino, San Gallo, Peruzzi, Bramante, William of Wykeham, Brunelleschi, Giotto, Arnolfo di Lapo, Apollodorus, Callicrates Ictinus, Sennacherib, Nitocris, Cheops, and others. Amongst the sculptors we notice Phidias, Praxiteles, Lysippus, Ghiberto, Luca della Robbia, Donatello, Michael Angelo, Torrigiano, Benvenuto Cellini, Baccio d'Agnolo, Goujon, Palissy, Cano, Cibber, Grinling Gibbons, Roubiliac, Canova, Flaxman, Thorwaldsen. The poets and musicians on the south front and the painters on the east front are by Mr. H. H. Armstead, and amongst them may be found—Auber, Rameau, Grétry, Lulli, Rossini, Palestrina, Guido d'Arezzo, Corneille, Molière, Cervantes, Virgil, Dante, Chaucer, Shakspeare, Milton, Goethe, Schiller, Haydn, Handel, Mendelssohn, Mozart, Weber, Purcell, Arne, Bishop, Turner, Wilkie, Reynolds, Gainsborough, Hogarth, Rubens, Holbein, Cimabue, Giotto, Leonardo da Vinci, Raphael, Michael Angelo, Titian, Paulo Veronese, Tintoretto, Velasquez, Murillo, and Horace Vernet.

"EUROPE."

BY PATRICK MACDOWELL, R.A.

This group is placed on the south-west angle pedestal. It is composed of five seated female figures, the central figure, specially typifying the continent itself, being placed on a bull, in allusion to the ancient mythological fable. She holds in the right hand a sceptre, in the left an orb, in reference to the influence which Europe exercised over the other continents. The figure representing England is seated on a rock, against which the waves are dashing, and her right hand holds a trident, whilst her left hand rests on a shield bearing the united crosses of St. George and St. Andrew. France, as a military Power, is shown holding a sword in the one hand, and in the other a wreath of laurel. Germany, the great

home of literature and science, is represented in a thoughtful attitude, with an open volume on her knee. Italy is shown as awakening from a dream, in allusion to her recent union into one kingdom, the broken column on which she is seated referring to her former greatness, and the lyre and palette to her excellence in the arts of music and painting.

It was a matter of some difficulty to decide what animal could be selected as most fit to form part of this group. The horse was suggested as being the animal most used in Europe; but, then, the horse has his origin in Arabia, and is now in use equally in all four continents. The adoption of the horse would have necessitated an entirely different treatment of the subject—perhaps historical rather than allegorical.

"ASIA."

BY JOHN HENRY FOLEY, R.A.

This group is placed on the south-east angle pedestal. Here the central figure alone is a female. She is seated on an elephant, which is about to rise, and the action of removing her veil is an allusion to the important display of the products of Asia, which was developed at the Great Exhibition of 1851. The prostrate animal is intended to typify the subjection of brute force to human intelligence; and the surrounding figures—namely, the poet of Persia, with his pen and writing-case; the art-manufacturer of China, holding his specimen of porcelain; the warrior of India or Central Asia, with his weapons; and the Arab merchant, resting on his camel saddle, with the Koran in his hand—he, as a carrier, forming the connecting link between the Eastern and Western Continents—all point to the principal divisions of Asia, and their respective positions in its civilisation and power; thus representing, by these figures, learning, industry, courage, and

(Continued on page 24.)

“NOTHING IN THE PAPERS.”

Everybody's friend, Mr. Buckstone, has appeared in the new character of a political agitator. He has been moved to this course by his displeasure with the Government Licensing Bill, and his speech against it at the St. James's Hall contained a great deal of very good sense. He objects to the proposed alteration of hours. *Quæta non movere* is Mr. Buckstone's motto, as it was Sir Robert Walpole's. The present hours for serving refreshments do not, he says, give inconvenience to anyone, and alterations would produce an intolerable hardship. Specially, he complains of the propositions of Government because they would deprive persons engaged in the theatre of refreshment when they had finished labouring to entertain others. This is a fair objection, and I am not now inclined to tell my friend that he and most of his brother managers keep the theatres open a great deal too late (though, in other circumstances, I could say something on that head), because, apart from that question, his onslaught upon needless, and therefore tyrannical, legislation is to be much applauded. His vigorous intimation to the Government that, if it permits itself to be made the tool of a fanatic party, it ought to be turned out of office, is emphatically to the purpose. Stephano himself could not have a livelier sense of the value and pleasantness of vinous refreshment than Mr. Buckstone; and he is to be heartily commended for setting at naught the conventional managerial bugbear, the fear of "giving offence," and for speaking out like a citizen. Long may he enjoy his cakes and ale, or their equivalents! But if the Licensing Act should have the effect of causing all theatres to close at eleven o'clock, I know a good many people who are neither arbitrary nor Puritans who would say that the legislation in question was not an unmixed evil.

The death of the Master of Ravenswood, in Scott's beautiful novel, was excepted to at the time that the book appeared; and critics who had probably never in their lives seen a quicksand asserted that the sudden disappearance of the ill-fated lover—he is engulfed as he gallops away to the duel—was a piece of poetic imagination. The poet is usually right, if he be a true poet. I am afraid that most persons in these days think rather of the death of Mario, in *Edgardo*—and a noble performance that was, and one to be remembered—than of the scene described by Scott, with its touching sequel, in which the poor faithful old Caleb picks up the feather, dries it reverently, and places it in his bosom. If this reference sends a reader back to the book, he should be thankful. If he recollects the criticisms I have spoken of, let him note a story which has come from Scotland this week. A young fisherman, stepping from a boat in the Solway Frith, was suddenly swallowed up in a quicksand, and so rapid was his disappearance that his companions in the boat could do nothing to save him. His body had not been recovered. The journals are full of casualties and disasters just now, but this story stands out distinct in its ghastliness.

Since Virgil sang of

Flocks and fields and trees,
And of the waxen work of labouring bees,

the latter have figured in many a fiction, to say nothing of their past glory as the type of the great fiction of all—a now vanished empire. But they have never been put to a "base use" until this week. A cabman is visited by bailiffs, and he brings his hive of bees into his room, and casts it down before the officials, bidding them distract upon the "heavy winged thieves." The bees avenge their master's wrong, and sting the officers of law—nay, they actually sting a constable. "Tell the bees," is the whispered order in many an old house in the country when an important family event has occurred; when the daughter is betrothed or the parent has died. But to call in the bees, and to set them on an enemy was an idea reserved for the vengeful brain of our common foe, the cabman. The magistrate was not so struck with the originality of the conception as to forego the infliction of a fine of forty shillings, but a shilling a sting is not a high price to pay for a vengeance.

Elsewhere, no doubt, all will be said that is necessary in regard to the opening of the National Memorial to the Prince Consort, which, after ten years of labour, lacks only the statue of the Prince. One would merely point out, for the torment and confusion of those who never read anything but novels, that they will do well to keep away from that podium unless they are gifted with ready imaginative powers. Because there are about 180 notabilities thereon presented in sculpture, and touching every one of these something ought to be known by educated folk. Perhaps in the case of Dibutades and Bupalus, Vignola and San Gallo, and some more whose names are not precisely familiar to every schoolboy, a little general non-information may be pardoned, but a very great quantity of biography must be got up by anybody who desires to show intellect in presence of the noble monument. Mr. Murray has sagaciously foreseen the want, and has issued a capital little handbook to the memorial. It will be well to master this without loss of time. Parents and guardians who desire to know how much has really been taught at certain academical establishments will do well to procure the book, secretly, and then to propose a little walk in the direction of the edifice. It will afford admirable material for an "exam."

The debates in Parliament just now are so utterly uninteresting, except when an art-dispute comes up, or Mr. Ayrton has to be baited, that Mr. Gladstone's recent description of the House as the place where the Goddess of Dulness, with wings of lead, presided, is being nightly verified. Few people probably read the debate; yet now and then comes a speech which should not be overlooked. Mr. Gladstone himself was roused, on Monday night, to say a few words for the advantage of Mr. G. C. Bentinck, and they are noteworthy, as a specimen of what has been called unweildy sarcasm. "The hon. gentleman ought to recollect that those who meet him in debate do not meet him on equal terms. He never makes any mistakes; he is not subject to any human infirmities. He knows exactly what a man can deny, and what he cannot; and after he has asserted that my right hon. friend cannot deny his statement, and my right hon. friend thereupon on the instant does deny it, he continues nevertheless to assert that he did not deny it. His facts are imported from higher sources, to which we have no access, and we must approach him as common mortals, and submit to any chastisement which, in his plenitude and his wisdom, he may choose to administer to us." The Premier has not opened out upon a victim more unparingly this Session.

This has not been in the papers, but there is no reason why it should not be. A very neat speech is attributed to a very great person. Somebody, at the opening of the Bethnal-green Exhibition, expressed a doubt of the wisdom of seeking to please the lower classes by showing them high-class works of art. The answer was that "in these days of strikes the exhibition might make the artisans think well of old masters."

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

* * * All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed "To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS," &c., and have the word "Chess" legibly written on the outside of the envelope.

A. DENDRINO.—They are not forgotten.
S. W. C.—Your former copy bore no name on it, and was defective. The present shall be examined.
E. SIMONOTT.—It is marked for insertion.
E. A. Herford.—I. You will see by our last that your question was anticipated. 2. The problem shall have immediate attention. 3. We shall be pleased to see the rest of the games at your convenience.
RUBENS.—The information is not at hand; but it shall be sought, if you are content to wait for a few days.
J. KRET.—You are mistaken. The solution we have given of Problem No. 1477 is perfectly correct.
V. GORGAS.—The thing is past, and it will be well, *Quæta non movere*. 2. Your solution of No. 1477 is the true one. 3. The four Knight's Tours are very good indeed.
W. H. N. Vienna; L. ESTOURGIES, SILVER AND GOLDEN KNIGHT, J. P., F. H.—Received, with thanks.
G. COLLINS, DANTE, B. A., F. R. A., S. D. B., F. G.—Declined, with thanks.
THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1478 has been received from Long Tom—Emile Frau—Lord Kilgobbin—Rex—Alex. Nevill—Samuel—J. Soudan—Dante—Poon—Loe—Clio—M. P.—W. S. W.—S. P. Q. B. of Bruges—Rawdon—Francis—Derevon—Somerset—Victor—B. B.—L. S. D.—Rector—O. P. Q.—Dundreary—Max—Leo—H. Mueller—W. Airey—Tond and Frog—T. W., of Canterbury—George—W., of Winchester—Mire—Jerry—Cleopatra—S. B. B.—J. N. H. F.—Robin Hood, Scarlett, and John—Mild Fend—L. O. H.—C. M. I.—Kepo—Ferdinand and Miranda—G. N. M.—Khadive—G. M.—Pangloss—J. R. W.—Box and Cox—Regina—E. B. L. Gregory—Ran—ian—Billy—Vitor—Moss Trooper—W. K. R.—Baldinasloe—Willie Walton—Mercurius—C. L. Fort William—Dora—N. H. B.—Simple Simon—Dolly Varden—E. J. W.—R. Hodges—Phis—Hermes—Lombard—Electra—Yoxford—E. T.—Rudolph—N. B.—Robert—S. T. O.—Faust—Granny—Barbel—Omega—Tom Tiddler—P. T. P.—R. W.—Van Dunk—Sophia—G. V. W.—Fanny.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1479.

WHITE. BLACK.
1. R to K R 6th. Any move. 2. Q, R, Kt, or B gives mate, according to Black's play.

SYLLABIC SOLUTION OF THE KNIGHT'S TOUR NO. X.

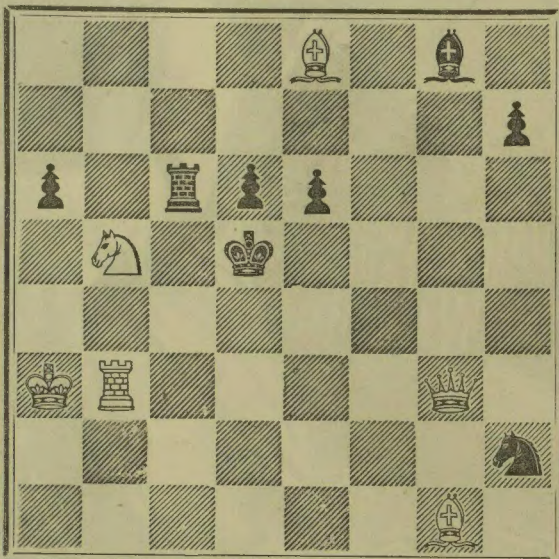
My spring is past, and yet it hath not sprung;
The fruit is dead, and yet the leaves are green;
My youth is past, and yet I am but young;
I saw the world, and yet I was not seen;
My thread is cut, and yet it is not spun;
And now I live, and now my life is done.

Lines said to have been written by Chedoke Tichborne in the Tower of London, on the night before his execution for high treason, A.D. 1686.

PROBLEM NO. 1480.

By Mr. E. FRANKENSTEIN.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, to give mate in three moves.

MATCH BETWEEN THE OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE ("STAUNTON") UNIVERSITY CHESS CLUBS.

In our Number for April 13 it was mentioned that a return correspondence match had been arranged between the above clubs, the members engaged in it being paired as follows:—

OXFORD.	CAMBRIDGE.
E. Anthony (Christ Church) v.	I. De Soyres (Caius).
E. Foster (University) .. v.	A. Smith (Caius).
R. Gray (Brasenose) .. v.	F. Neville (Sidney).
E. Nicholson (Trinity) .. v.	G. Ogden (Magdalen).
H. Wilde (Christ) .. v.	R. Simon (Caius).

This contest is rapidly drawing to a termination. The score shows that the Oxford club have little chance of repeating their victory of last year, and we hear that the positions in the games not yet finished point even more conclusively in the same direction. We are glad to learn that the interest awakened by these matches by correspondence has been such that it is contemplated to organise next year an annual contest *over the board*, between the two Universities, the match to be played in London about the time of the great boat-race. We wish its promoters good success, as there can be no doubt such a contest would tend to popularise chess generally, and at the same time greatly strengthen the chess clubs engaged in it.

PRESENT STATE OF THE SCORE.

Oxford.	Cambridge.
Mr. Anthony has beaten ..	Mr. de Soyres.
Mr. Foster has been beaten by ..	Mr. Smith.
Mr. Nicholson has been beaten by ..	Mr. Ogden.

The games between Messrs. Gray and Neville, and those between Messrs. Wilde and Simon, are not yet finished.

Annexed is one of the most interesting of the Combats,—(Evans's Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. de Soyres), Cambridge.	BLACK (Mr. Anthony), Oxford.
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes Kt P
5. P to Q B 3rd	B to Q R 4th
6. P to Q 4th	P takes P
7. Castles	P takes P

The best authorities are not unanimous as to the validity of this defence. Until they are of accord upon the subject, the more it is played the better.

8. Q to Q Kt 3rd	Q to K B 3rd
9. P to K 5th	Q to K B 3rd
10. Kt takes P	K Kt to K 2nd
11. R to K sq	

This move was adopted by Anderssen against Neumann, in the Baden Chess Congress (see the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of March 11, 1871). In Anderssen's move given to the attacking player is the better game. This analysis is, however, by no means conclusive.

11. Kt to K B 4th	
-------------------	--

The game referred to was continued thus:—

11. Kt to K R 4th	R to Q Kt sq
12. R to K 4th	Q to K R 4th
13. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K R 4th
14. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K R 3rd,

and it was won by the second player. But, as was then observed, if White had played 14. B to K 2nd, and he is made to get the better game. This analysis is, however, by no means conclusive.

12. B to Q 3rd.	
-----------------	--

White might have obtained an embarrassing attack at this moment by—

12. B takes P (ch)	Q takes B
13. P to K 6th, &c.	

But we are not prepared to say the position so gained would have been worth the piece it cost.

12. Kt to Q 6th (ch)	P takes Kt
16. P tks P (dia ch)	Kt to Q sq
17. Q takes P	Kt to Q Kt 3rd
18. Q takes Q	P takes Q
19. B to Kt 5th (ch)	Kt to K 2nd
20. P takes Kt (ch)	K to K sq
21. Kt to K 4th, &c.	

The attack Mr. de Soyres gained by this sacrifice seems too dearly purchased. On the other hand, if he had retreated his Knight, Black could have Castled safely, and remained with two Pawns a head. Perhaps, as Mr. Anthony remarks, the Knight should have been sacrificed before the Queen was attacked. In that case Black would have been forced, at the discovered check, to move his King to the Bishop's square. For if—

15. Kt to Q 6th (ch)	P takes Kt
16. P tks P (dia ch)	Kt to Q sq
17. Q takes P	Kt to Q Kt 3rd
18. Q takes Q	P takes Q
19. B to Kt 5th (ch)	Kt to K 2nd
20. P takes Kt (ch)	K to K sq
21. Kt to K 4th, &c.	

16. P takes P (dis. ch) K to Q sq
18. B to Q R 3rd P to Q Kt 4th
19. B to Q B 5th B to Q Kt 2nd
20. Kt to Q 5th R to K sq
21. Q R to K sq R to K 3rd

If Black had taken either Rook he would have lost the game.

22. Kt to K B 4th	Q to K Kt 4th
23. Kt takes R (ch)	Q P takes Kt
24. R takes P	

Merely desperate.

24. Q takes K P	P takes R
	Q to K Kt 3rd,

and White resigned.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE DOWAGER COUNTESS CATHCART.

Henrietta, Dowager Countess Cathcart, died, on the 24th ult., at Inch House, Edinburgh, aged seventy-one. Her Ladyship was second daughter of Thomas Mather, Esq., and was married (in France on Sept. 30, 1818, and in England on Feb. 12, 1819) to Charles Murray, Lord Greenock, eldest son of General Lord Cathcart, commander-in-chief of the expedition to Copenhagen in 1807. Her husband, also a distinguished officer, G.C.B. and K.S.W., succeeded to the Earldom of Cathcart in 1843. By him her Ladyship leaves, with other issue, a son, Alan Frederick, the present Earl Cathcart.

THE HON. WILLIAM HENRY STANHOPE.

The Hon. William Henry Stanhope died, on the 21st ult., at his residence, 25, Spring-gardens. He was the last surviving son of Charles, third Earl of Harrington, G.C.B., by Jane, his wife, daughter and coheir of Sir John Fleming, Bart., of Brompton Park. Born in 1790, he had nearly completed his eighty-second year. He was never married.

MR. INGLE, OF SANDFORD ORLEIGH.

John Ingle, Esq., of Sandford Orleigh, in the county of Devon, J.P., died at his seat, near Newton Abbot, on the 21st ult., in his ninety-third year. He was son of John Ingle, Esq., of Snaith, Yorkshire, and married, in 1837, Sophia Browell, daughter of Admiral Richard Curry, C.B., and leaves, with other issue, a son, the present John Ingle, Esq.

We beg to correct an error made in our Obituary column last week. Sir Michael Cox, the late Baronet, was never married; it was his brother, Sir Francis Hawtrey Cox, the present Baronet, who, in March, 1853, married Emma Catherine, daughter of Duncan M'Kellar, Esq.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Most Honourable John Charles, Marquis Camden, of Bayham Abbey, Kent; Wilderness Park, Sevenoaks; and 96, Eaton-square, was proved in her Majesty's Court of Probate, under £60,000 personalty, by the Most Honourable Clementine Augusta, Marchioness Camden, daughter of the fifth Duke of Marlborough, the sole executrix. The will is dated July 11, 1867, with a codicil, Nov. 18, 1871; and his Lordship died May 4 last, aged thirty-seven, leaving a son and daughter. His Lordship's father charged the Brecon estates with an annuity of £1000 for the testator's wife, and with portions for younger children; and his Lordship, the testator, has bequeathed to the Marchioness a further annuity of £1000, and the occupation of his mansion at Bayham and Wilderness, and leaves her Ladyship the carriages, horses, and such furniture as she may select. His Lordship also appoints her residuary legatee of his personal estate, and leaves her the unentailed real estate.

The will of Sir Thomas Philipps, Bart., M.A., F.R.S., F.S.A., J.P. and D.L., late of Middle Hill, Worcester, and Thirlestaine House, Gloucester, was proved in the London Court, on the 19th ult., under £120,000 personalty, by Samuel Higgs Gael, Esq., of Charlton King, Gloucester, and the Rev. John Haydon Carden, of Greville House, Cheltenham, the acting executors and trustees—Richard Coxwell Rogers, Esq., of Dowdeswell Court, Gloucester, also an executor and trustee, having renounced. He mentions that his wife is sufficiently provided for, and leaves her as a mark of his affection a legacy of £100. He bequeaths his Thirlestaine estate for the benefit of his daughter Katherine, wife of the Rev. John E. A. Fenwick, B.A., and their children. He directs that his collection of MSS., library, articles of virtue, pictures, medals, rings, and curiosities descend as heirlooms, and that no rare books be taken out of the library, and especially that no bookseller or stranger shall be allowed to arrange them, but that the whole shall be under the entire direction of his said daughter and son-in-law; and, further, that no Roman Catholic shall ever be admitted to inspect his library, books, or MSS. He entrusts his executor Samuel Gael to make a complete catalogue of his ancient charters and old deeds, he being a most competent person to do so. He wishes his type, printing presses, and materials to be used in finishing his works and printing his manuscripts, being collections from several counties, in octodecimo, duodecimo, quarto, and folio; and his inedited historical works, some being unique; Rogers and Sons to be continued the printers, and he leaves to the father and each of the sons £50 a year while so engaged. He bequeaths to each of his executors, so long as they may act, £100 a year. He devises certain landed estates to his distant cousin Charles Philipps, and there are bequests to his cousins John and George Philipps. He leaves his wines and other consumable stores to his daughter Katherine, and appoints her residuary legatee of his property, real and personal.

The will of David Lyon, Esq., of Grosvenor-street, and of South-street, Park-lane; Goring Hall, Sussex; and Balentrie Castle, Forfar, N.B., was proved in London, on the 24th ult., under £160,000 personalty in the United Kingdom, by John Kellermann Wedderburn, Esq., his nephew; William Bryce Watson, Esq., of London; and Philip Houghton James, Esq., of Sidmouth, Devon, the joint acting executors. The will is dated May 7, 1870, with a codicil July 14 following, and the testator died, April 8 last, at Nice. He has left several legacies of £10,000 each to his nephews, nieces, and cousins, free of duty; amongst the legatees are his nephews Edmund David Lyon and James Carisbrook Lyon, and his great-nephew Massey Edmund David Lyon. He bequeaths to Edward Walker £2000, and to each of his executors £500. His estates of Angmering and Kingston, Sussex, he leaves to his nephew Arthur James Freemantle and issue. The person beneficially entitled to his freeholds and landed estates is to apply for Royal license to use and bear the surname and arms of Lyon. He bequeaths the residue of his property to his brother William, whom he appoints his residuary legatee.

An explosion took place at a cartridge factory in Birmingham, on Monday, by which the manager, who was conducting some experiments, was killed.

The new Townhall at Wednesbury—built at a cost of about £3000—was opened, last week, by Lord Wrottesley, Lord Lieutenant of the county.

The Queen has conferred the honour of knighthood on Mr. James Ramsden, of Barrow-in-Furness; Mr. William Perry, late Consul-General at Venice; and Mr. Cowasjee Iehanghrie Readymoney, C.S.I., of Bombay.

The election at Aberdeen, yesterday week, resulted in the return of Mr. Farley Leigh, a Liberal, who polled 4392 votes, Mr. Barclay, another Liberal, received 2615 votes; while Mr. Shaw, the Conservative candidate, could muster only 704 supporters. There has been no contest in this city since the general election of 1857, when Mr. Farley Leigh unsuccessfully contended against the late Colonel Sykes.

NEW MUSIC.

NEW MUSIC.—Just published, post-free at half price.

PIANO. Evening. 3s. B. Richards. The Chase. 4s. Pridham. Bach's Gavotte. 3s. G. F. West. Gluck's Gavotte. 3s. G. F. West. Ma. Tourterelle. 4s. Max. Vester. Rode's Air, in G. 4s. Rockstro. The Vesper Bell. 4s. Rockstro. Excelsior. 3s. B. Richards.

VOCAL. Each 3s. Far in the Mountain Pass. Gatty. Watching. 3s. Soncica. The knowest. Sacred. Miss. H. Havergal. A Rose in Heaven. F. Abt. When the Soft South Wind. Wright. There is Life in the Old Dog yet. Wright.

London: Published only by ROBERT COCKS and Co., New Burlington-street, W.

THE VESPER BELL. A Characteristic Sketch for the Pianoforte. Composed by W. S. ROCKSTRO. "The music is easy and effective." i. Effective without being difficult. —Graphic. 4s.; free by post at half price. London: Sole Publishers, ROBERT COCKS and Co.

MUSIC.—Messrs. ROBERT COCKS and Co. respectfully beg to remind the Profession generally and the Heads of Schools that they are, as heretofore, prepared to OPEN ACCOUNTS and to SEND OUT PARCELS OF MUSIC on APPROBATION. Terms (gratis and post-free) on application. References solicited. Returns to be made at the expiration of every half year. A Catalogue of 1400 Pianoforte Works, also a Catalogue of 2000 Songs, Duets, and Trios, with Key, Compass, &c., marked.—Publishers to the Queen, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and H.I.M. the Emperor Napoleon III. 6, New Burlington-street, London.

THE LADIES' LIST OF POPULAR SONGS ONLY. Every Lady who sings should write for this List, as it is a useful and trustworthy guide. Gratis and post-free. London: Published by ROBERT COCKS and Co., New Burlington-street.

VIRGINIA GABRIEL'S NEWEST SONGS. A SONG IN THE HEATHER. 4s. THE SHEPHERD'S SONG. From New Operetta. 4s. OH, WILLIE, BOY, COME HOME. 4s. Half price.—DUFF and STEWART, 147, Oxford-street.

CIRO PINSUTI'S NEW SONGS. I LOVE MY LOVE. Sung by Madame Liebhart. 4s. THE RAFT. For Contralto or Bass. 4s. Half price.—DUFF and STEWART, 147, Oxford-street.

THE DAYS ARE PAST. BLUMENTHAL'S New Song. The poetry by Barry Cornwall. The newest song by Jacques Blumenthal. "The Days are Past." Sent for 2s.—DUFF and STEWART, 147, Oxford-street.

BIONDINA. By GOUNOD. Sung by Faure. Biondina, Canzonetta, inscribed to Madame Pauline Lucre by Charles Gounod, now being sung with immense success. Sent for 2s.—DUFF and STEWART, 147, Oxford-street.

ESMERALDA WALTZES.—W.C. LEVEY'S Popular Songs, Arranged by CHARLES GODFREY. These Waltzes, on the most celebrated songs of the season, and others, sent for 2s.—DUFF and STEWART, 147, Oxford-street.

MADAME LEMMENS-SHERRINGTON'S SHAKESPEARE AND SCALE WALTZ. 4s. each (from her Six Vocal Studies, in the form of waltzes), sung with distinguished success at her concert, are sent free for 24 stamps each, by DUNCAN DAVISON, 244, Regent-street.

G. A. MACFARREN'S OPERA ROBIN HOOD, performed at the Crystal Palace. THE HUNTERS WAKE WITH THE EARLY MORN. Sung by Miss Palmer. FROM CHILDHOOD'S DAWN. Sung by Mr. H. Corri. MY OWN, MY GUIDING STAR. Sung by Mr. Nordblom. LIFE TO ME IS NO LONGER DEAR. Sung by Mr. Nordblom. MY CHILD HAS FLEED. Sung by Mr. H. Corri. TRUE LOVE, TRUE LOVE IN MY HEART. Sung by Miss Blanche Cole. THE MONK WITHIN HIS CELL. Sung by Mr. Henry Connell. ENGLISHMEN BY BIRTH ARE FREE. Sung by Mr. Nordblom. BREWER and Co., 23, Bishopsgate-street Within, E.C.

BREWER and CO'S COTTAGE PIANOFORTE, 35 gs. elegant in appearance, full compass, sound material, and best workmanship; will stand the test of any usage. Factory, 8, Collingwood-street, Westmoreland-street, City-road; and 23, Bishopsgate-street Within.

DISTIN'S MINATURE CORNET (Patent Light Valve). This Instrument, size 8 in. by 5 1/2 in., is of the same pitch, and has the same volume and quality of tone, as an ordinary Cornet. Price, complete, in black enameled leather case, with shoulder straps, 29 9s.; Electro-plated, 31 11s. DISTIN and CO., Musical Instrument Manufacturers, Great Newport-street, St. Martin's-lane, W.C.

ORIOLE OF GOLD ALBERT CHAINS, equal in appearance to 18-carat gold. Will wear a lifetime. Free for 3s. 6d. and 5s. 6d.; long chains, 5s. and 7s. 6d.; wedding rings, 1s.; keepers, 1s.; gem rings, set with diamonds, garnet, emerald, and ruby imitation stones, 1s. 18 stamps; two for 30 stamps. Size of finger obtained by cutting hole in card. Brooch, 3s.; ear-rings, 3s.; scarf pins, 1s. 6d.; crosses, 1s. 8d.; necklets, 1s. 4d.; lockets, 1s. 6d.; sleeve-links, 1s. 3d.; shirt studs, 1s. 3d.; solitaires, 1s.; pencil-cases, 2s.; scarf rings, 2s. 6d. Circulars free. W. HOLT, 35, All Saints-road, Westbourne Park, London, W.

TRAVELLING BAGS by MAPPIN and WEBB, 21s., 30s., 55s., 25 5s., 110 10s., to 150 Dressing Cases, 10s. 6d., 21s., 33s., 63s., 90s., 25 Picnic Baskets in great variety. Special lists free.

MAPPIN and WEBB'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, post-free, is the best guide how to purchase Dressing Bags and Cases and Despatch Desks.—76, 77, and 78, Oxford-street, W.; and Mansion House-buildings, E.C.

COLT'S NEW BREECH-LOADING, LARGE-BORE DERINGER PISTOL, can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Shoots accurately and with great force. Price 30s. New supply of superior Cartridges. Address Colt's Firearms Company, 14, Pall-mall, London.

PATENT ENAMEL PAPERHANGINGS. These beautiful Papers, admitted unequalled by anything hitherto produced, can now be ordered in any quantity. OWEN and CO., 116 and 117, New Bond-street.

PERRY and CO'S NEW ADHESIVE ADVERTISING LETTERS. 1-inch White, Red, Black, and Green, 1s. per 100. 1-inch Gold and Silver, 1s. 6d. per 100.

PERRY and CO'S NEW ADHESIVE ADVERTISING LETTERS. 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 inch and upwards. Made to order at 355, Strand.

PERRY and CO'S NEW ADHESIVE ADVERTISING LETTERS. Any words sent post-free. 2 1/2 inch Black Letters—White, 3s. per 100. Red, Black, and Green, 4s. per 100.

PERRY and CO'S ADVERTISING LETTERS. These Letters are suitable for Window Tickets, Show-Boards, &c. For appearance, durability, and cheapness they recommend themselves. Two-inch Letters, Black or White, 2s.; 1-inch Red or Green, 2s. 3d. per 100. Sold by all Stationers. Wholesale, 37, Red Lion-square; 3, Cheap-side; and 355, Strand.

FILMER and SON'S EASY-CHAIRS and COUCHES. The largest Assortment in the kingdom, comprising all the Designs for which they have been celebrated for the last fifty years; and also all the newest Patterns, combining grace, elegance, and comfort. 500 different Patterns always in stock. New Designs are being almost daily added. All are of the best quality, and marked in plain figures.—Show-Rooms and Galleries, 31 and 33, Berners-street, London, W.

GASELIERS, in Crystal Glass, Ormoulou, or Bronze; Medival Fittings, &c. A large assortment always on view. Every article marked with plain figures. D. HULETT and CO., Manufacturers, 55 and 56, High Holborn.

THE LIMITED PARTNERSHIP COMPANY (LIMITED). Capital, £500,000. In 50,000 Shares of £10 each. First Issue of 25,000 Shares of £10 each, payable—£1 on Application, £2 on Allotment, and the Balance as it may be required, by instalments not exceeding £2 per share, at intervals of not less than three months.

DIRECTORS. Sir Harcourt V. B. Johnston, Bart., M.P., Director of the North-Eastern Railway Company, 34, Belgrave-square, London, S.W. Andrew Johnston, Esq., M.P., Director of the Hand-in-Hand Assurance Company, 46, Onslow-square, London, S.W. Anthony John Mandella, Esq., M.P., Director of the National Bank, 7, Stanhope-gardens, London, S.W. William F. Pattison, Esq., Actuary, 19 and 20, Cornhill, E.C. William Henry Willans, Esq. (Messrs. Willans, Overbury, and Co.), 36, Coleman-street, E.C.

SECRETARY. Frederick Erwood, Esq. **BANKERS.** Messrs. Roberts, Lubbock, and Co. Lombard-street, London, E.C. **SOLICITORS.** Messrs. Davidsons, Carr, Bannister, and Morris, 70, Basinghall-street, London, E.C. Messrs. Chatteris, Nichols, and Chatteris, 1, Gresham-buildings, London, E.C.

TEMPORARY OFFICES. No. 8, Old Jewry, London, E.C. **PROSPECTUS.**

This Company proposes to invest money for stated periods, in accordance with an Act of Parliament entitled "An Act to Amend the Law of Partnership," passed in 1865, and generally known as the "Limited Partnership Act." It enables those who wish to invest in private partnerships to share the profits of a business without incurring any liability beyond the amount invested, and gives scope for the employment of capital in the general trade of the country, without the costliness of joint-stock undertakings, which frequently absorbs a large proportion of profit which would be saved were capital and trade brought directly into communication by a more simple method.

The Legislature has thus enabled Merchants and Traders, whose legitimate business might be profitably extended by the introduction of additional capital, to obtain the co-operation of Capitalists without being compelled to form an ordinary partnership, to which many have insuperable objections; indeed, to bring capital into conjunction with talent, prudence, and industry by the process so well known in France and Belgium as Partnership "En Commandite," and in the United States as "Special Partnership," by which each party has a direct interest in the success of the other. In this country the principle of limited liability has hitherto been applied almost exclusively to Joint-Stock Trading Companies; but it frequently happens that the capacity and energy which have made a private business successful are not displayed when the management passes from the hands of individuals into those of a Joint-Stock Trading Company.

There are many manufacturers and others engaged in trade who, doing a comparatively small, but not unimportant, and creative, business, are unable to extend it solely for want of additional capital. These persons cannot avail themselves of the expensive machinery by which a joint-stock company is formed and managed. The necessity for publishing accounts to shareholders of joint-stock companies at once invites competition, which would be very injurious to many small concerns making large profits in special branches of business.

It frequently happens that the capital of a deceased or retiring partner is required to be paid out on short notice. To secure the replacement of this for a term of years, the continuing partner or partners would gladly relinquish a share of the profits. To men with wealthy connections advertising is practically the only medium for obtaining capital, and this is avoided by those sensitive of exposing their affairs to strangers, whose overtures may not be bona fide. The character of this Company will afford security that applicants will be treated with the strictest confidence, and that the money will be forthcoming upon their statements being verified by a careful investigation of their accounts. The fact that at the result of such an investigation had been satisfactory could not fail to strengthen a trader's general credit.

It is intended to invest only in sound and established businesses likely to yield a minimum profit of 15 per cent per annum on the capital employed, and by spreading the investments over a number of businesses of various descriptions, the risk and fluctuations incidental to any particular trade will be avoided.

There will be no promotion-money. The preliminary expenses will be confined to the actual outlay for advertising, printing, &c., and are guaranteed by the founders, so that, in the event of no allotment being made, the deposits will be returned in full. The expenses of management will be kept within the most moderate limits.

The accounts of the company will be made up and the profits divided half yearly. Shareholders desirous of paying up in full will be allowed interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association may be seen at the Offices of the Solicitors, and at the Temporary Offices of the Company; and Prospectuses may be obtained at the latter place, as well as of the Solicitors, Bankers, and Accountants.

THE LIMITED PARTNERSHIP COMPANY (LIMITED). FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES. TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE LIMITED PARTNERSHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).

Gentlemen,—Having paid to the sum of £ of being £1 per Share on Shares in the Limited Partnership Company (Limited), I request you will allot me that number of Shares; and I engage to pay the further sum of £9 per Share upon that or any less number of Shares that you may allot to me on the terms of the prospectus.

Signature Address Description Addition to be signed by Applicant desiring to pay up in full. I desire to pay my subscription in full on allotment, receiving interest at 5 per cent annum.

MIDLAND RAILWAY. TOURIST-TICKET ARRANGEMENTS, 1872. Arrangements for the issue of First, Second, and Third Class Tourist Tickets will be in force from MAY 13 to OCTOBER 31, 1872. For particulars, see Time-Tables and Programmes issued by the Company. JAMES ALLPORT, General Manager.

BANK OF NEW ZEALAND. Bankers to the General Government of New Zealand, the Provincial Governments of Auckland, Wellington, Otago, &c. Capital, £200,000. Reserve Fund, £180,000. Head Office, Auckland. Branches and Agencies at

Arrow Blenheim Greymouth Ngauruaiahia Teviot
Blenheim Hokitika Nelson Tamar
Christchurch Invercargill Timaru
Dunedin Lawrence Picton Wanganui
Goreham Lyttelton Palmerston Wellington
Grahamstown Manukerika Queenstown West Port
Napier Ross Wetherston

This Bank grants Drafts on any of the above-named places, and answers every description of Banking business connected with New Zealand, on the most favourable terms. The London Office receives deposits at interest for fixed periods on terms which may be learned on application. No. 50, Old Broad-street, London, E.C. FLARKWORTHY, Managing Director.

£4 4s.—The "PRIMA DONNA" at last. SEWING MACHINES, to work by hand or foot. Lock-stitch. Knotted Elastic Stitch. Lists free. Agents wanted. WHIGHT and MANX, 143, Holborn-bars, London.

GROVER and BAKER'S DOUBLE-LOOK and ELASTIC-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES, long acknowledged as THE BEST are now also THE CHEAPEST. THE NEW HAND-MACHINE, at £4 10s. is a marvel of simplicity and efficiency. GROVER and BAKER, 150, Regent-street, London, W.; 7, Colquhoun-street, Liverpool; and 101, Sauciehall-street, Glasgow. Every Machine guaranteed. Instructions gratis. Illustrated Prospectus and Samples of Work sent post-free.

J. and P. COATS' BEST SOFT SEWING-COTTON, SIX CORD. Every size from 10 to 100 inclusive.

J. and P. COATS' SIX-CORD COTTON is suitable for any sewing-machine.

J. and P. COATS' EXTRA GLACE COTTON for Hand or Machine Sewing.

J. and P. COATS' CROCHET or TATTING COTTON, in Skeins, is unsurpassed in quality.—Ferguslie Works, Paisley.

J. and P. COATS' WHOLESALE AGENTS. W. Gilmore, 80, Wood-street, Cheapside, London. James and Co., 10, Temple Dale-street, Liverpool. Walter Gow, 39, Spring-gardens, Manchester. Ernest Godechaux, 60, Boulevard de Sébastopol, Paris.

THE "LEATHER" MAKE OF REVERSIBLE YOKOHAMA SILK. 46 inches wide, 38s. 6d. to 25 gs. the Dress. This Special Novelty, suitable for Dinner, Evening, or Walking Dresses, being made expressly for, can be obtained only from. PETER ROBINSON'S, 103, Oxford-street, London.—Patterns free.

FOR SUMMER DRESSES. RICH JAPANESE SILKS. The highest quality manufactured. In White, Black, and fifty-two Shades of Colour, many of them quite new tints, 28s. 6d. the Full Dress.

TULLE, TARLATAN, MUSLIN, and GRENADINE MADE FETE DRESSES. Several hundred New Robes, 18s. 9d. to 100s. An elaborate Book of Engravings free. The "Robens," a most charming Dress, with ample trained skirt in white or any colour, 1 guinea, a substantial box included. Detailed Illustrations post-free on application.

NOW SELLING, at REDUCED PRICES, PRINTED MUSLINS, PIQUES, Cambrics, Satines, Brillants, &c., all of the highest quality and from the best British and foreign printers. Several thousand pieces, in every variety of design, from 4s. 9d. to 13s. 6d. the Dress; also all Plain Colours. Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-st. London.

NOW READY, for LADIES' SUMMER DRESSES, NEW FABRICS IN NEW COLOURS. A choice collection of useful materials, including Silk Alpaca, Foreign Cashmere, Poles de Chèvre, Spring Poplins, &c., from 10s. 6d. to 25s. the Dress.

THE LARGEST COLLECTION IN EUROPE OF MADE SUMMER COSTUMES, Polonaise, Casques, Skirts, &c., in every New Material and the latest style of fashion, from 1 to 25 guineas each. Detailed Illustrations post-free on application. The "Bengales" Lawn two Bounced Embroidered Robe, with ample Materials and Trimmings for Polonaise, all colours, 25s. 6d., box included.

A SPECIAL SALE OF WIDE FRENCH GRENADINE. 300 Pieces, in Stripes, Spots, and a variety of other Designs, reduced to 6s. 11d and 8s. 9d the Dress, all Colours. Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street.

FOR SEASIDE COSTUMES. VELVET VELVETEENS. Beautifully soft and perfectly fast Black. 2s. 9d., 3s. 3d., and 4s. 9d. per yard—very wide. Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, W.

FOR TRAVELLING OR SEASIDE DRESSES. INVERARY "FRINGED" TWEEDS, in rich Heather Mixtures, Iron Grey, Browns, Drabs, Green, &c. Price 21s. to 25s. 6d. the Dress. Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, W.

OPERA JACKETS and MANTLES in great profusion, and at all prices, from 1s. to 10 gs. Russian Seal Fur Jackets greatly reduced in price. White Polish Ermine and Russian Ermine Jackets at reduced prices. The Illustrated Manual post-free.

LACE SHAWLS, JACKETS, and MANTLES.—The stock is now complete, and comprises Square and Half-square Shawls, Rotondes, Palliums, Mantilles, and a variety of new and very pretty shapes suited to the present style of dress, in all the different makes of French, Spanish, and Nottingham Lace, both in black and white. The prices range from 10s. to 15s. Also, Brussels, Chantilly, Point, Maltese, real Lace Squares and Half Squares, from 4s. to 100 gs.

PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, W. The Illustrated Manual of Fashions now ready, and forwarded free on application.

PETER ROBINSON invites attention to a purchase in Lyons of the following descriptions of SILKS. A personal inspection is invited, or patterns will be sent free. 103 to 108, Oxford-street.

A MAGNIFICENT COLLECTION of the best makes in rich plain, Coloured, and Faded Silks, Gros Grains, Cashmeres, and Faille Silks. Each description is assorted by One Hundred and Fifteen New Tints of Colour. The prices are from 3s. to 8s. the Dress, the 8-guinea quality being the best made. New Tints of Colour. Every tint is always kept in stock, in order to enable ladies to obtain all the new and fashionable shades at any period of the season. The prices are from 3s. 9d. to 7s. 6d. per yard.

A VERY SELECT ASSORTMENT of the newest and most approved makes of Silks and Satins, specially manufactured for Court and Bridal Costumes. PETER ROBINSON'S, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, W.

TWO HUNDRED PIECES of NEW SUMMER SILKS of simple and useful designs, especially adapted for Young Ladies' Costumes, price from 2 1/2 gs. to 3 1/2 gs. the Dress.

NOW SELLING, 3000 Pieces of INDIAN and CHINESE WASHING SILKS, of natural colour, price from 12s. 6d. to 15s. 6d. the piece of 20 yards. These Silks are specially adapted for Costumes and the "Grecian Polonaise." PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, W.

WEST CENTRAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE, for FAMILY and GENERAL MOURNING of every description, at the most reasonable prices. Costumes and Skirts ready for immediate use. HOWITT and COMPANY, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, High Holborn.

ALLISON and COMPANY, Regent House, 238, 240, 242, Regent-street; 25 and 27, Argyle-street.—The usual ANNUAL SALE of LIGHT FANCY GOODS has commenced, and will continue throughout the Month. An early inspection is respectfully solicited.—N.B. This Establishment will for the future close on the Bank Holidays.

SILKS FROM FRANCE—DRESSES at 21s. 6d. each, Broadened and Twilled, made of Bright Silk with a small portion of Black Gros Grains and Cordes, made of best Italian silk, with a warranty for wear, wide width, at 3s. 6d. per yard. Some choice samples of Rich Glacés, from 5s. to 8s., much under value. J. HARVEY and CO., Lambeth House, Westminster Bridge.

WIDE JAPANESE SILKS (German make), excellent for wear, at 3s. 6d. per yard. Also, opened to-day, a Parcel, sacrificed at 2s. per yard. J. HARVEY and CO., Lambeth House, Westminster Bridge.

SHAWLS, MANTLES, and JACKETS in every variety of material, Paris and Vienna make, combining the richest quality and style, all at sacrificed prices. Five Hundred Cashmere Shawls, two yards square, soft wool, plain colours, violet, scarlet, blue, mauve, drab, white, black, &c., sent postage-free at 5s. 3d. each; Paris price, 12 francs. New dresses, excellent in quality, all warranted, at 6s. 9d., 8s. 9d., 10s. 6d., and 12s. 6d. each. No more representations as to length, width, or quality sanctioned by this firm. J. HARVEY and CO., Lambeth House, Westminster Bridge.

ELEGANT MUSLINS.—New Patterns and Colours. Thousands of beautiful Muslin Dresses are now offering at 3s. 11d. the Full Dress, or 44s. per yard. Patterns free. JOHN HOOPER, 52, Oxford-street, W.

ANNUAL CHEAP SUMMER SALE. A LITTLE begs to announce that his ANNUAL SALE of SURPLUS STOCK in the following departments—Mantles, Costumes, Lace, Millinery, Silks, and Outfitting—will commence on MONDAY NEXT, JULY 8, 1872.—42, 43, and 44, Oxford-street, W.

ULSTER, Country, Shooting, Touring, and Saddle Suits, 50s. to 70s.—MR. BENJAMIN, Ulster House, 88, Conduit-street, W. (late 73, Piccadilly). Has the largest and best Stock of Scotch and Irish Hosiery, Cheviots, Tweeds, and Angoras, specially Waterproofed, not air-tight.—Wide The Field.

AT the COURT MOURNING WAREHOUSE, Regent-street, PETER ROBINSON has just received from Paris some very elegant MANTLES and POLONAISES; also a supply of superb BLACK SILK COSTUMES, both for in and out of mourning, to which he invites inspection. Observe the Address—Peter Robinson's, Regent-street.

GREAT SALE of BLACK SILKS PETER ROBINSON is now Selling some very excellent Black Silks, considerably under value, in Gros Grains, Poul de Sole, and Glacé. Good useful Qualities -- at 3s. 6d., 2s. 9d. 14 yards. Do. -- at 4s. 6d., 3s. 3d. 14 yards. Superior Qualities -- at 4s. 6d., 3s. 3d. 14 yards. Do. -- at 6s. 9d., 4s. 14s. 6d. 14 yards. Rich Cashmere SILK -- at 7s. 6d., 5s. 6d. 14 yards. MM. Bonnet and Cie's from 8s. 6d., or from 5s. 15s. Superior Lyons Silks to 15s. 6d., to 410 17s. 14 yards. If a whole Piece is purchased, a further reduction will be made. Address for Patterns, Peter Robinson, Mourning Warehouse, 256, Regent-street, London.

MOURNING for FAMILIES, IN CORRECT TASTE, can be purchased at PETER ROBINSON'S, of Regent-street, at a great saving in price. SKIRTS in New Mourning Fabric, trimmed crape, } 35s. to 5s. SILK SKIRTS, for Afternoon or Dinner Dress, elegantly trimmed, } 5s. to 10s. MANTLES in the newest shapes, handsomely trimmed, } 35s. to 9s. BONNETS, in beautiful variety, } 15s. to 3s. WIDOWS' CAPS in various new styles.

The bodies to the Skirts can be completed, if necessary, in a few hours' notice, either by the French or the English Dressmaker. Peter Robinson's Family Mourning Warehouse, 256, Regent-street, W.

URGENT MOURNING. "ON RECEIPT OF LETTER or TELEGRAM." MOURNING GOODS will be forwarded to all parts of England on application—no matter the distance—with an excellent Mourning Dressmaker (if required), without extra charge. PETER ROBINSON'S GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE, 256, Regent-street, London.

SPRING. BLACK GRENADINES for Demi-Toilette and for Promenade. New and Improved Makes, very strong and serviceable from 10d. to 2s. 6d. per yard. Write for Patterns to PETER ROBINSON, Mourning Warehouse, 256, Regent-street, London.

HENRY GLAVE, 534 to 537, New Oxford-street, W.C. CHEAP PARCELS OF UNDERCLOTHING. Ladies' Night Dresses 1s. 4d. each, or 15s. 6d. the doz. Ladies' Drawers 1s. 0d. each, or 12s. 0d. the doz. Ladies' Chemises 1s. 2d. each, or 14s. 0d. the doz. Ladies' Petticoats 1s. 6d. each, or 18s. 0d. the doz. French Camisoles 1s. 4d. each, or 16s. 0d. the doz. Children's Drawers, first size 6s. 6d. each, or 6s. 6d. the doz. Children's Chemises, first size 6s. 7d. each, or 7s. 6d. the doz. Children's Night Dresses, first size, 1s. 0d. each, or 12s. 0d. the doz. Wedding Outfits, sets of Baby Linen, Baskets and Basinettes, &c.

NEW COSTUMES. For Promenade, Fêtes, Flower Shows, Seaside or Travelling. The most extensive Stock in London. Washing Costumes, Novel Styles, complete 6s. 11d. and 7s. 11d. each.

China Batiste, various colours, 6s. 11d. to 15s. 6d. each. White Muslins, 12s. 6d. to 25s. each. Piques, Plain or Fancy, 14s. 9d. to 35s. 6d. each. Printed French Cambrics, 4s. 11d. to 10s. 6d. each. Washing Polonaise, 5s. 11d. to 11s. 9d. each. Rich Silk Polonaise, 31s. 6d. each. Washing Batiste Skirts, 3s. 11d. each. White Pique Skirts, Braided Black, 3s. 11d. to 5s. 11d. each. Large Warps of Travelling Cloaks, 7s. 11d.; straps, 9d. each. HENRY GLAVE, 534 to 537, New Oxford-street, W.C.

BOYS' CLOTHING. Suits, 16s. to 45s. HATS, of the LATEST, HIGH CLASS, STYLE, and QUALITY. SAMUEL BROTHERS, 50, Ludgate-hill.

LADIES' FASHIONABLE WALKING SHOPS, 18s. 6d.; Boots for Croquet, 21s. Illustrated Catalogue post-free. THOMAS D. MARSHALL, 192, Oxford-street, W.

LADIES' ELASTIC SUPPORTING BANDS, for use before and after Accouchement. Instructions for measurement and prices on application to POPE and PLANTÉ, 4, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, London.

ROUNDSHOULDERS, Stopping Habits, &c., CURED by wearing DR. CHANDLER'S CHEST-EXPANDER, for both sexes. Specially adapted to Children to assist growth and produce a symmetrical figure.—66, Berners-street, W. Illustrations sent.

MECHI'S WEDDING PRESENTS consist of Dressing Cases, Dressing Bags, Work Boxes and Bags, Writing Cases, Jewel Cases, medallion-mounted Writing Table Sets and Albums, Piermarché Tea Trays, Chests, and Caddies, portable Writing Cases, Desks, and Boxes; also an infinite variety of novelties to choose from.—112, Regent-street, W. Catalogue free. Mr. Mechi or his son attends personally daily.

WANTED, Left-off Clothes, Uniforms, Furniture, Miscellaneous Property, &c. The highest price given. Ladies or Gentlemen waited on by address to Mr. or Mrs. G. HYAM, 10, Beak-street, Regent-street, W.; or, Parcels being sent, the utmost value in cash instantly remitted.

GOLDEN HAIR.—ROBARE'S AUREOLINE produces the beautiful Golden Colour so much admired. Warranted not to injure the Hair. Price 6d. and 10s. 6d., of all Perfumers. Wholesale, HOVENDEN and SONS, 5, Great Marlborough-street, W.; and 93 and 95, City-road, E.C.; London; Pinaud and Meyer, 37, Boulevard de Strasbourg, Paris, 31, Graben, Vienna; 44, Rue des Longs Châlets, Brussels; Caswell, Hazard, and Co., Fifth Avenue, Broadway, New York.

HAIR DYE.—BACHELOR'S INSTANTANEOUS COLUMBIAN, New York Original Packages, the best in the world, black or brown. The only one that resists the evil effects of bad dyes. 4s. 6d., 7s., and 14s., of all Perfumers and Chemists.—Wholesale, R. HOVENDEN and SONS, 5, Great Marlborough-street, W.; and 93 and 95, City-road, E.C.

DOES YOUR HAIR TURN GREY? Then use HERRING'S PATENT MAGNETIC BRUSHES and COMBS. Brushes, 10s. and 15s. each. Combs, 2s. 6d., 5s., 7s., 6d., 10s., 15s., 20s. each. Pamphlets upon application. 5, Great Marlborough-st., W.; 93 and 95, City-road, E.C.; and of all Perfumers.

NUDA VERITAS.—GREY HAIR RESTORED by this valuable specific to its original shade, after which it grows the natural colour, not grey. Used as a dressing, it causes growth and arrests falling. Testimonials post-free. HOVENDEN and SONS, 5, Great Marlborough-street, W.

PIESSE and LUBIN'S SWEET



THE NATIONAL MEMORIAL TO THE PRINCE CONSORT: "AMERICA," BY J. BELL.

(Continued from page 21.)

enterprise: the combined elements of the national greatness of this quarter of the globe.

The general feeling of repose which pervades this group is also characteristic of a great continent over which the tide of civilisation has flowed ages ago, and in which the renown of the individual countries rests more on the actions and life of former times than on any present action or movement.

"AFRICA."

BY WILLIAM THEED.

This group is placed on the north-east angle pedestal. The principle of its design is an embodiment of those characteristics of race which are peculiar to the past and present history of Africa.

An Egyptian Princess seated on a camel is the principal figure—Egypt having been the great early African Power and the precursor of civilisation. On her right stands a Nubian, or inhabitant of the eastern limits of this continent, his hand resting on a half-buried statue, in allusion to the monumental glories of the past. On her left is seated a figure representing the merchant of the northern States of Africa, native productions and objects of commerce being placed near him. The negro leaning on his bow is the representative of the uncivilised races of this continent; he is listening to teachings of a female figure typifying European civilisation, in allusion to the efforts made by Europe to improve the condition of these races; the broken chains at his feet refer to the part taken by Great Britain in the emancipation of the slaves.

The camel was chosen for this group; it is indispensable in

the African deserts; is used universally as a means of communication by traders, and has at all times been characteristic of Egypt.

"AMERICA."

BY JOHN BELL.

This group is placed on the north-west angle pedestal. A geographical treatment has been here adopted. The group consists of a central figure of America, as a quarter of the globe, mounted on a bison, charging through the long prairie grass. Their advance is directed by the United States on the one side, while on the other Canada attends them, pressing the rose of England to her breast. In the other figures of the composition are presented Mexico rising from a trance, and South America equipped for the chase.

The details and emblems are as follow:—The figure of America is of the Indian type, and in native costume and feathered head-dress, and the housings of the bison are a grizzly bear's skin. In her right hand is a stone-pointed feathered lance, with Indian "totems" of the grey squirrel and humming-bird; and in her left she bears a shield with blazons of the principal divisions of the hemisphere—the eagle for the States, the beaver for Canada, the lone star for Chili, the volcanoes for Mexico, the alpaca for Peru, and the southern cross for Brazil. In the rear, aroused by the passage of the bison through the grass, is a rattlesnake.

The features of the figure representing the United States are of the North American Anglo-Saxon civilised type. Her tresses are surmounted by an eagle's plume and by a star, which is repeated on her baldric, at the point of the sceptre in her

right hand, and on the bracelet round her left arm; in her left hand is a wreath formed by leaves of the evergreen oak. At her foot lies the Indian's quiver, with but an arrow or two left in it. Her dress is partly thin and partly of a thicker texture, to recall the great range of her climate.

In the presentation of Canada, who is habited in furs, the features are of a more English type. In her head-dress are woven the maple-leaf of the mainland and the Mayflower of Nova Scotia. In her right hand are ears of wheat, of which we receive from her such large supplies, and at her feet are a pair of snow-shoes and a branch and cone of the pine-tree.

In these figures the attempt of the artist has been to present three distinct types of womanhood.

The emblematic characteristics of Mexico are his somewhat Aztec face, his Mexican head-dress, staff, and feather cincture, and the cochineal cactus at his feet. He rises, restless and disturbed, from his panther's skin, but yet looks forward with hope.

In the figure of South America is sought to be represented the half-breed type, Indian and Spaniard, and, seated on a rock he is thus habited in sombrero and poncho and Indian girdle, while in his left hand is the short horseman's carbine of the country, and in his right a lasso. By his side is an orchid of the forests of Brazil, and at his feet a horn of the wild cattle of the plains, and a blossom of the giant lily of the Amazon.

In the composition of this group present progress and general onward movement is expressed, and in this respect it contrasts with the representation of the other three continents, which are more tranquil in their arrangement.